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G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; J. G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1848.

NO. 64.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent inser tion, twenty-five cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

atters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

As this paper is not sent to any new subscriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception

of it will be a sufficient receipt.

Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County, and the State.

County, and the State.

3 Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at on risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the

Any clergyman who will procure four sub-

scribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

The Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

The Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

The Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so with-

fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at Agents or others having funds to forward

are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

The Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

this paper.

Within the last week we have received two

or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direc-

To We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowes

Washington,	D. C.		-	-	Par.		
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Philadelphia					Par.		
New York c		•//		- 1	Par		
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Maryland	-	-	-	-	1/2	do.	
Virginia	-	-	-		3/4	do.	
Western Vir	rginia			- 1	1/6	do.	
Ohio -	-	-	-	- 2	1/4	do.	
Indiana -	-	4	-	- 2	1/4	do.	
Kentucky				- 2	1/4	do.	
Tennessee		-	-	- 3	1/6	do.	
Michigan	-	-	-	- 3		do.	
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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20, 1848.

THE POLITICAL WORLD. NEW YORK-JOHN VAN BUREN.

Much doubt is expressed concerning the ultimate course of the radical Democracy of New York. It claims to be the Democratic party of that State. It has appointed its delegates to the Baltimore Convention; and its leaders speak as if they fully expected recognition by that Convention. But the Conservative section, light in numerical force, has the weight of the Adminis tration and the power of the Slaveholding interest on its side, and, of course, calculates upon being recognised at Baltimore, as the true Democratic party of New York.

Who can predict the result? Without New York, and with ordinary prudence on the part of the Whigs, the Democratic nominations cannot succeed-but, New York can be rescued from the Whigs only by the radical Democracy. Will the Baltimore Convention dare, then, to reject its delegates? But if it receive them, it will give a quasi sanction to such principles as are embodied in the following extracts from the speech of Mr. John Van Buren at the Utica Convention

"Now, I am free to say, for myself, and, as have already said to the members of this Conven tion, I say so with the more freedom because it i

have already said to the members of this Convention, I say so with the more freedom because it is of no kind of consequence what my action may be, that I have never entertained but one opinion in regard to the traffic in human flesh, and buying and selling live bodies—and that is, an unqualified aversion and disgust for it; and while I would give to those States where it exists the security which the Constitution has given to it, the moment they step an inch beyond this, they attract the public attention, and invite a discussion of the evils of slavery. They do so unwisely, and I regret it; but when they do so, the free white people of this State will discuss and condemn it.

"The idea of marching, in the nineteenth century, with the immense power of this free Republic, upon an enfeebled and half-civilized people, and forcing upon them the institution of slavery which they reject, and make it a fundamental article of a treaty of peace, that they shall be guarded against, is so repugnant to my sense of what is due, not merely to the superior magnitude and strength of our own country, but so disgraceful to our free institutions, and so pregnant with evil to the people of both countries, that if I could be satisfied that this war is prosecuted to plant human slavery in Mexico, devoted though I am to the glory, honor, melfare, and progress of these United States, in every pulsation of my heart, in every breath of my life, in cvery plas of my system, so help me God, I would join the Mexicans to morrow in resisting such oppression! [Applause] Not only this, but I would pledge myself to recruit, among the freemen of this State, armies, while the kingdom of Polkdom was recruitle; single men."

"The great difficulty herestefone hes been in

A GENEROUS OFFER.

The Richmond (Va.) Wing makes the following to tracious offer to Managhymatta envious to

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh Street, opposite the Putent Office.

TERMS.

"relieve Massachusetts of any embarrassment her modesty might feel" in naming one of her own sons for the second place on the Taylor

"THE VICE PRESIDENCY. "THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

"At the primary meetings of the Whigs of this State, the names of several distinguished gentlemen of the North have been suggested in connection with this office—among others, those of Abbott Lawrence, Speaker Winthrop, Mr. Fillmore, and John M. Claytor. The majority of opinion seems to incline to a New England man—there being an old and deep-rooted feeling of attachment, on the part of Virginians, towards Massachusetts particularly, which has its date in the times that tried men's souls. Bunker Hill and Yorktown have a sort of magic about them, and give rise to have a sort of magic about them, and give rise to associations on which the patriot delights to lin-ger. And some people have a notion that the South and East united are confident against a world in arms, and that their joint action augurs good to our common country.

world in arms, and that their joint action augurs good to our common country.

"But the South furnishing the President, we do not presume to dictate the Vice President. We leave that question to our Northern friends. We have only to say, that we should take very great pride and pleasure in supporting either Mr. Lawrence or Mr. Winthrop—gentlemen in the widest sense of the term, and known to possess enlarged and conservative views on political subjects. From many indications and expressions of onlying, we shall not be surprised if the Whig pects. From many indications and expressions of opinion, we shall not be surprised if the Whig Convention of the 23d takes the liberty of suggesting the name of one of these distinguished gentlemen to their Whig brethren of the Union. Should this course be pursued, it will be done in no spirit of dictation, but merely to relieve Massachusetts from any embaryesseent have medicated. sachusetts from any embarrassment her modesty might feel from nominating one of her own sons." The foregoing appeared about a week or two before the date of the letter which follows, in which

General Taylor:

"Boston, February 17, 1848.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence avows his predilections for

"My Dear Sirs: I beg to offer my acknowledgments and thanks for the invitation you have honored me, to be present at a public dinner, to be given in Philadelphia on the 22d instant, for the purpose of 'celebrating the blended glories of Washington and Taylor."

"I have been taught from my earliest childhood to venerate the name and character of General Washington; and, as the time of his immortal achievements recedes, I find my desire stronger to seize upon every proper opportunity to bring distinctly to the minds of my children, and those around me over whom I have influence, the principles and teachings of one of the greatest beneciples and teachings of one of the greatest bene-factors of mankind, in the cause of human free-

factors of mankind, in the cause of human freedon, regulated by law.

"I entertain and cherish the highest respect and regard for General Taylor. I believe him to be brave and chivalrous, in the best sense of the word—possessing ability and integrity—above all the petty arts of ordinary political men—holding himself responsible, as an honorable man should do, for his public as well as private conduct. I believe, too, if he should be nominated by a Whig National Convention as a candidate for President of the United States, that he will be elected by a large majority: and that he will administer the large majority; and that he will administer the Government with wisdom, and in accordance with the Constitution so wisely and happily established by our fathers.
"I regret that it will not be in my power to ac

cept your invitation on the present interesting occasion, and pray you, dear signt to believe that I remain, very faithfully, your obliged and obedient servant,

"Abbott Lawrence."

"To Messrs. E. Joy Morris, Charles Gilpin, S. S. Kelly, George A. Landell, Peter Glas-gow, John Wistar, jun., William B. Mann, and George Erety, Esquires, Committee, Philadelphia."

SMITH, ESQ.

The New York Herald contains the following letter to Peter Sken Smith, Esq., a prominen nember of the Native American party in Phila-

" BATON ROUGE, LA., Jan. 30, 1848.

"Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 30, 1848.

"Sir: Your communication of the 15th instant has been received, and the suggestions therein offered duly considered.

"In reply to your inquiries, I have again to repeat, that I have neither the power nor the desire to dictate to the American People the exact manner in which they should proceed to nominate me for the Presidency of the United States. If they desire such a result, they must adopt the means best suited, in their opinion, to the consummation of the purpose; and if they think fit to bring me before them for this office, through their Legislatures, mass meetings, or conventions, I cannot object to their designating these bodies as Whig, Democratic, or Native. But in being thus nominated, I must insist on the condition—and my position on this point is immutable—that I shall not be brought forward by them as the candidate of their party, or considered as the exponent of their party destribes.

shall not be brought forward by them as the candidate of their party, or considered as the exponent of their party doctrines.

"In conclusion, I have to repeat, that if I were
nominated for the Presidency by any body of my
fellow citizens designated by any names they may
choose to adopt, I should esteem it an honor, and
would accept such nomination, provided it had
been made entirely independent of party considerations.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR. "Peter Sken Smith, Esq., Philadelphia."

There is a striking feature in Gen. Taylor's epis tolary correspondence—it is, a constant expression of entire willingness to accept a nomination for the Presidency, from "any body of his fellow-citizens," Whig, Democrat, or Native, no matter how large, or how small; and the total absence of any expression authorizing the expectation that he will decline, under any circumstances, whoever may be nominated. He would prefer that some worthier person were selected for the high station of the Presidency, but he clearly thinks that the ballot-box is the place to settle the question of fitness. Certainly, he indicates no other mode of loing it.

"LAYING ASIDE THE QUESTION."

The Ohio Free Press, of Columbus, Ohio, says:

"The extract from the address of the Utica Convention (on another page) is at once firm and mild. It is an appeal to the sober reason of the Democracy of the Southern States, which ought to be, and we hope will be, listened to. The union of the Democracy of the nation is important. To this union we should feel ready to sacrifice everything except our principles. From these we should never swerve. If the Democrats in one or two of the Southeastern States adhere to their resolution of supporting no candidate for the Presidency who is not pledged to uphold their peculiar notions in regard to slavery, then there is an end to all hopes of union with them. But they will probably yield this, when they discover that their declarations have no effect upon the mass of Northern Democrats. We yield much when we consent to lay aside this question. Thus far it is possible that we may go, but beyond it never."

Laying aside this question, is all the slavehold-The Ohio Free Press, of Columbus, Ohio, says

Laying aside this question, is all the slaveholders ask. The mischlef will be consummated before it can be again taken up. Advocates of free soil may lay it aside; but their opponents never

will.

The compromise indicated is this. Let us agree upon a candidate who will stand pledged not to defeat the action of Congress upon the subject, whatever that action may be. Now, has the editor of the Free Press forgotten that in the Senate there is a decided majority opposed to every form of legislation calculated to exclude slavery from the territory acquired from Mexico; and that in the House, if there be a majority on the other side is the House, if there be a majority on the other side, it is a very small one, and the evidence is yet wanting of its firmness? There can be no action against slavery-ext maion by Congress, for an acquiescent Executive to sanction—but there rite may be action against slavery-restriction, for it to confirm—and, meantime, the slaveholders would take care that the compromise candidate, whoever he might be, would, if elected, either use his Executive influence in other respects to favor the Will not the editor of the Free Press reconsider

The following we copy from a slave State paper, the Btue Hen's Chickens, published at Wilmington, Delaware, and in favor of John M. CLAYTON, as a candidate for the Presidency:

DELAWARE.

"SLAVE TERRITORY-OPINION OF THE DELA-WARE LEGISLATURE ON THE SUBJECT. "The following unmistakeable preamble and resolutions were passed at the last session of the Legislature, which embody the sentiments of a very large majority of the citizens of this State, who see too clearly the verong and evils of slavery to desire its extension and propagation. The recent declarations of some Southern slaveholders in the public councils of the nation, that slavery is a blessing, is so revolting to humanity, common sense, and genuine republicanism—so contrary to is a blessing, is so revolting to humanity, common sense, and genuine republicanism—so contrary to the principles upon which our Independence was achieved, and our present United States Government founded—that it ought to be frowned upon by every patriot and honest man, of any and every party, sect, or name, and opposed in every form. That we should acquire territory for the accommodation of two or three hundred thousand slaveholders, men who keep their fellow men in bondage, men who traffic in human fich, to the exclusion of nearly fifteen millions of freemen, is too unreasonable, as well as too unjust, to be long entertained, even by the most abandoned and designing. It would be like sanctioning and appropriating places for drunkenness, lewdness, and gambling, and other loathsome vices, with a view of promoting virtue. Can the human mind in this enlightened age tolerate such heresies? Not this enlightened age tolerate such heresies? Not in America, certainly. But the resolutions speak volumes for the virtue and intelligence of Delaware, which is nominally a slave State. Slavery as \dot{u} is we would not meddle with, but leave to be

cured by the States in which it exists.
"Whereas a crisis has arrived in the public affairs of this nation, which requires the full and free expression of the people through their legal representatives; and whereas the United States is at war with a sister Republic, occasioned by the annexation of Texas, with a view to the addithe annexation of Texas, with a view to the addition of slave territory to our country, and the extension of the slave power in our Union; and whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, such acquisitions are hostile to the spirit of our free institutions, and contrary to sound morality: Therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, That our Senators and Representative in Congress are hereby requested to vote against the

met, I hat our Senators and Representative in Congress are hereby requested to vote against the annexation of any new territory which shall not thereafter be forever free from slavery.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to our Senators and Representative in Congress.

"Adopted at Dover, February 25, 1847."

PENNSYLVANIA.

From a brief statement of the fact, that the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, which recently met at Harrisburg, nominated Mr. Buchanan, it might seem that the preference of the Democrats of that State were decided. But within a few days we have been informed of several facts, which lead to a different conclusion Although Mr. Buchanan was nominated, his friends were defeated in every other movement of any importance. Their first effort was to induce the Convention to appoint a committee of twenty, to nominate all the delegates, the design being to secure a delegation fully committed to Mr. Buchanan. It failed, the delegates from the several Congressional districts claiming their right to select their own delegates. The result was, that GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTER TO PETER SKEN friendly to his nomination. It is true, the Convention passed a resolution, instructing them all to sustain Mr. Buchanan, so long as there should be, in the judgment of a majority of them, a pros pect of securing his nomination; but we presum the majority will be easily discouraged.

Mr. Sanderson, the delegate chosen from the district of Mr. Wilmot, being obnoxious to the apporters of Mr. Buchanan, on account of his grong hostility to the extension of slavery, and his warm friendship for Mr. Wilmot, a strenuous effort was made to defeat the ratification of his nomination, but it utterly failed, after a powerful speech by Mr. Wilmot, in which he defended the reat measure with which his name has been dentified

This was not all. We have been informed of other facts not very encouraging in their import to Mr. Buchanan, the statement of which, how-ever, we copy from the New York Evening Post: "As Mr. Buchanan was recognised as the candidate of Pennsylvania, it would naturally be expected that the Convention which declared him to be its choice should express its decided concurrence with his views on the slavery question. Nothing of this kind was done, however—no such expression appears, either in the address or the resolutions; but this was not for want of due effort on the part of his friends. They presented in the committee a resolution condemning in strong in the committee a resolution condemning in strong terms the Wilmot Proviso, and another approving of the extension of the Missouri Compromise to new territory; adopting, in short, implicitly the views of Mr. Buchanan on this question. The resolutions were rejected in committee, and went no further. In the draft of the address prepared and presented to the committee, was a passage sustaining the Missouri Compromise, and com-plimenting Mr. Buchanan on his well-known Bucks County letter. This was also expunged in

The Evening Post remarks: "One of the most remarkable circumstances attending this Convention, according to the accounts we have received, is the effect produced by Mr. Wilmot's speech, when the attempt was made to exclude Mr. Sanderson from the delegation to Baltimore. After observing that the ground of objection to Mr. Sanderson was his known and steadfast friendship to himself, Mr. Wilmot took

mously.

5. Be it further resolved, That the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed at its last seasion, to prevent the reclaiming of fugitive slaves, and other acts and resolutions of like object and character, passed by other non-slaveholding States, are plainly in violation of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves, are plainly in violation of the United States, providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves, upon the pursuit of their masters. That the acts and resolutions in question have a manifest tendency to defect the title and possession of the masters, and afford a direct encouragement to the people of the States to oppose obstructions to the master in the prosecution of his rights; that said acts and resolutions are not only in violation of the spirit and objects of the Constitution and laws of the United States, but they conflict with those in the prosecution of his rights; that said acts to facilitate their citizens, respectively, in the ascertainment and security of those rights, by given the constitution of the United States and resolutions are not only in violation of the said acts and resolutions are not only in violation of the said acts and resolutions are not only in violation of the said acts and resolutions are not only in violation of the said acts and resolutions are not only in violation of the said acts and resolutions are not only in violation of the said acts and resolutions are not only in violation of the said acts and resolution are not only in violation of the said acts and resolution are not only in violation of the said acts and resolution are not only in violation of the said acts and resolution are not only in violation of the said acts and resolution are not only in violation of the said acts and resolution are not only in violation of the said acts and resolution are not only in violation of the said acts and resolution are not only in violation of the said acts and resolution are not only in vio

nanimously.
7. Be it further resolved, That the General As-

sembly declares that it will not regard with indif-ference the continuance of this legislation on the part of the non-slaveholding States; that it knows

or this cremeral Assembly, slavery, as it exists in this country, is not, of necessity, a moral, social, or political evil; that it is not at war with the Christian religion; and that we believe it has resulted, under Providence in the amelioration of the negro race. Adopted unanimously.

12. Be it further resolved, That in the ownership of slaves we are not only exercising a constitu-tional, but a humane and moral right; that we

tional, but a humane and moral right; that we will allow no power under heaven to dictate the terms by which we shall be deprived of this right; and that the exercise of such power, either by the Federal Government or by any of the States, we stand prepared to resist at any and all hazards. Adopted unanimously.

13. Be it further resolved, That, as one of the means of protecting the institutions of the South, we pledge ourselves not to support at the ensuing Presidential election any man for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, who is not avowedly opposed to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, and who will not previously pledge himself to veto any law repealing the act of Congress of 1793, providing for the restoration of fugitive slaves to their ownfor the restoration of fugitive slaves to their own-

ers. Nays 39.

14. Be it further resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the slaveholding States, with the request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures. Adopt-

ed unanimously.

THE PLATFORM OF THE SOUTH. THE PLATFORM OF THE SOUTH.

When we quoted, some time ago, the strong expressions of disapprobation used by the Charleston Mercury against General Cass's views, and those also of Mr. Buchanan and of Mr. Dickinson, on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, we intimated that there was some difficulty in ascertaining precisely what ground the Mercury held on that point.

Gen. Cass has declared that he was opposed to any action by Congress on the Provise question by Congress on the Provise questions.

to any action, by Congress, on the Provise ques-tion, and this announcement was regarded at the South, for a time, as very satisfactory indeed; Mr. Buchanan had said, in substance, the same Mr. Buchanan had said, in substance, the same thing; so had Mr. Dickinson. But these gentlemen had also said, in the way of a confidential whisper to the North, "the inhabitants of the territory that may be acquired will have the right to decide whether slavery shall have entrance upon the soil or not; and, as the institution has now no existence there, and is regarded with the record exercise by the records there is no danger. now no existence there, and is regarded with great aversion by the people, there is no danger whatever that slavery will ever be permitted to advance beyond its present limits."

Upon consideration, our Southern friends recalled the commendation which they had given quite lavishly to Messrs. Buchanan, Cass, &c. To leave to the Territories themselves the absolute decisions of the control of the

in the Senate of the United States, last week, by Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, after announcing the Proviso clause, substantially, went on to declare, "that in any extension of territory that may be acquired as the result of the war with Mexico, the desire of that Republic, expressed by her commissioners in the negotiation with Mr. Trist, to provide for the protection of the inhabitants of the acquired territory expressions.

sembly declares that it will not regard with indifference the continuance of this legislation on the
part of the non-slaveholding States; that it knows
and appreciates the privileges that a citizen of
those States enjoys before the courts of this State
and under its laws, for the protection and security of his person and property, within the limits of
this State, or as encouragements to make contracts and maintain intercourse with the citizens
of this State; and that this Assembly, if such
course is persisted in by the non-slaveholding
States, will, after due notice, take such measures
for the abridgement of those privileges and the
removal of those encouragements, as will show
that it is prepared to maintain terms of reciprocity and equality between those States and the State
of Alabama. Adopted unanimously.

8. Be it further resolved, That the act of Pennsalveholding States, being in direct violation of
the most important stipulations in the Federal
Constitution in our favor, would justify us before
the world, and in the forum of conscience, in retalinting by setting aside and disregarding like stipulations in that instrument in favor of those
states, and among them free access of their ships
and commerce from our ports. Yeas 60, noss 24.

9. Be it further resolved. That this Assembly respards the acts of like character, passed by other
non-slaveholding States, as palpable violations of
the most important stipulations in their consestates, and among them free access of their ships
and commerce from our ports. Yeas 60, noss 24.

9. Be it further resolved. That this Assembly respards the acts of like character, passed by other
non-slaveholding States, as palpable violations of
the host important stipulations of
the constitution, and as dangerous termination of the case, and among them free access of their ships
and commerce from our ports. Yeas 60, noss 24.

9. Be it further resolved. That this Assembly respards the acts of like character, passed by other
non-slaveholding States, as palp former, as a most unsafe and dangerous termination of the question to the slaveholding States. Nay 1.

10. Be it further resolved, That our first duty is allegiance to this State, and we are bound by this allegiance to oppose in any and every mode any infringement of the rights of this State. Adopted unanimously.

11. Be it further resolved, 'That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, slavery, as it exists in this country, is not, of necessity, a moral, social, unreal social, in contemplations of the rights of the resolved of the resolved of the second of the resolved of the rights of the resolved of the reso

quired by the United States will, in contempla-tion of law, be free—that is, in a suit for liberty by such slaves, the judge would be bound to de-clare them free. However, after the admission of any part of this territory as a State of the Union, it would be for such State to determine whether it would have slaves or not.

Congress cannot interfere one way or the other, either while the territory remains territory, or after it is formed into States. Congress cannot pretend to prevent emigrants into this territory from taking their slaves with them. Emigrants so taking their slaves would incur only the risk from taking their slaves with them. Emigrants so taking their slaves would incur only the risk of suits for freedom, and the risk of the ultimate settlement of the question of slavery, when States are formed in the territory. In regions suited to and inviting slave labor, slaves might be taken with little hazard, if such emigration were large and rapid. At all events, in such regions, the States to be formed would probably institute slavery. In the mean time, there would be ample space for all the slaves within the existing States. Texas itself presents a vast body of lands for the employment of slaves, not to mention the great quantity of such lands still remaining in the older States. An age will pass before there can be any fineed of additional cotton and sugar lands; and it is even doubtful whether a great part of the lands now to be acquired of Mexico is not unsuited to slave labor. On the whole, it is abundantly obvious that there is no ground of difference between the North and the South on the Wilmot Proviso. No one worth contradicting will deny that we No one worth contradicting will deny that we have correctly stated the legal and constitutional doctrines involved.—Louisville Journal.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, MARCH 16. The Ten Regiment Bill being under consider tion, Mr. Calhoun opposed its passage in speech, from which we extract the following:

tion, Mr. Calhoun opposed its passage in a speech, from which we extract the following:

But, Mr. President, the vigorous prosecution of the war is not the only object of this bill. It is the primary, the principal one. But there is another one—secondary it is true; though not not much less important. This bill was intended, in part, to carry into execution a system of imposts and taxes, which the President of the United States had imposed upon Mexico. The army, including the force to be raised by this bill, was intended to be used for collecting the duties and imposts; for that purpose it was to be spread all over Mexico, as has been officially announced.

Now, I hold that we cannot pass this bill without sanctioning the set of the President in this respect, and that I, for one, never can do, because I am under a deep conviction that the President has no right whatever to impose taxes, internal or external, on the people of Mexico. It is an act without the authority of the Constitution or law, and eminently daugerous to the country. Thus thinking that neither the Constitution nor law gives him any such authority, I would not be true to my trust if I were to vote for the bill. I would have been glad to have avoided it at the present time. My friends around me know that I was anxious that this bill should not be pressed upon us now, not that I desired to shun the responsibility of the expression of my opinions, but because I preferred postponing it until after the treaty was ratified, and when there could be no cry of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. But it is forced upon me; and if there be any responsibility in expressing my opinion at this time, it ought, of right, to fall, not on me, but upon those who, without any necessity, have forced this bill upon us.

But to return to the thread of the argument.

territory to be acquired may be subject to such restriction. Adopted unanimously.

4. Be it further resolved, That the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by the House of Representatives makes it the duty of every slaveholding State, and the citizens thereof, as they value their dearest privileges, their independence, and their rights of property, to take firm, united, and concerted action in this emergency. Adopted unanimously.

5. Be it further resolved, That the act of the Legislative department of the Government. Conmander-in-chief to impose a system of taxation in the enemy's country. If, indeed, it be an essential part of the power, it cannot be separated from it without destroying the power itself, and it must of course belong to him as commander-in-chief in the United States, as well as in Mexico, or in any other conquered country. But it is manifest that it cannot exist within the limits of the United States, because the Constitution expressly invests the same, not in the President, but in Congress, But it cannot exist within the limits of the United States, because the Constitution expressly invests the same, not in the President, but in Congress, But it is not in the President, but in Congress, But it is may be said, there is a distinction between exercising the power in the United States as well as in Mexico, or in any other conquered country. But it is manifest that it cannot exist within the limits of the United States, because the Constitution expressly invests the same, not in the President, but in Congress, But it may be said, there is a distinction between exercising the power in the United States as well as in Mexico, or in any other conquered country. But it is manifest that it cannot exist within the limits of the United States, because the Constitution expressly invests the same, not in the President, but in Congress. But to this it may be said, there is a distinction between exercising the power in the United States as well as in Mexico, or in any other conquered country.

But It is an essentia But to this it may be said, there is a distinction between exercising the power in the United States, or exercising it in Mexico, or any other place beyond the boundary of the United States, where our army may be operating. To this I answer by asking, why so? What makes the distinction? What possible reason can be assigned why the power may be exercised in the one and not in the other? Who can answer these questions?

But if it is the case, if the President can exer-

But if it is the case, if the President can exer-But if it is the case, if the President can exercise in Mexico a power expressly given to Congress, which he cannot exercise in the United States, I would ask, where is the limit to his power in Mexico? Has he also the power of making appropriations of money collected in Mexico, without the sanction of Congress? This he has already done. Has he the power to apply the proper, and we will be intrusted to our own people—to men who will devote their time and talents to this important subject, unon the American progressive, or will be intrusted to our own people—to men who will devote their time and talents to this important subject, upon the American progressive, or go-ahead principle. Stephen Girard was himself a man of this stamp, and withal a good judge of mankind, as his selection of men for important station, then his powers are absolute and despotion in Mexico, and he stands in the two-fold character of the constitutional President of the United States, and the absolute and despotio ruler of Mexico. To what must this conclusion lead? What may he not do? He may lay taxes at his pleasure, either as to kind or amount; he may establish the rules and regulations for their collection; he may dispose of them without passing the proceeds into the Treasury to any object, or for any purpose he may think proper, and is not liable or responsible to Congress, or any other authority, in any respect whatever, in doing all this. He may, of course, raise armies, and pay them out of the proceeds of the taxes; he may wage war against the neighboring countries to the south of him at his pleasure, and extend his authority, by force of arms, to whatever extent he may desire; or he may equip a fleet, and assail the islands of the South Sea; or he may direct it against Japan, or any other country he may turn his army proper. Nay, farther—he may turn his army treatment of the Bank of North America, the suil devote their time and talents to this important stations, the lamb and each principle. Stephen Girard was himself a man of this stamp, and withal a good judge of mankind, as his selection of men for important stations fully made manifest. He never engaged a mere adventurer, or novice, to accomplish or carry out his important designs. We can effect-ually illustrate this by reference to his appointing the late George Simpson was born December 12th, 1759, in any proper, an

the islands of the South Sea; or he may direct it against Japan, or any other country he may think proper. Nay, farther—he may turn his army against his own country, and make it the instrument of its subjugation. Against all this there is no remedy, and can be none, if he has the power which must necessarily result from the principles which would invest him with the power of laying

But, it may be asked, what are the limitations But, it may be asked, what are the limitations upon his power as commander-in-chief? The answer is an easy one. His power is to command the army. Let us put a true value upon words. To command in chief, is to have the supreme control in conducting and directing the army in its military operations. Such is its power, and only power. It is a restricted one, of which the constitutional legislation of the country furnishes many evidences. The very act which recognises war with Mexico vests him with the power of using the army and navy for its prosecution, clearly inwith Mexico vests him with the power of using the army and navy for its prosecution, clearly indicating that the power of using them for that purpose required the authority of law. If we look back into all the declarations which have been made by this Government, we shall find that they all, in like manner, confer the same power on the President. Besides, if we turn to the laws in reference to suppressing invested in the laws in reference to suppressing invested in the laws in reference to suppressing it will be resident. Besides, it we turn to the laws in reference to suppressing insurrections, it will be found that they expressly authorize the President to use the militia and the army for the purpose, showing, in like manner, the prevailing opinion heretofore, that the sanction of law was necessary to use a military force for this purpose, as well as for earrying into effect a declaration of war. Such also is the sanction professore to accelling invasion also is the case in reference to repelling invasion. If there be any power which one would suppose would belong to the President as commander inchief, it would be that of establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army; but if we turn to the Constitution, we shall find even that power is conferred by express requirion upon that power is conferred by express provision upon Congress; all going to show within what narrow limits the Constitution and laws restrict the power of the President.

But it may be asked, has the conqueror no pow-

er to impose taxes upon a conquered country? Yes, he certainly has. When an army invades a country, and subdues it in whole or in part, the Yes, he certainly has. When an army invades a country, and subdues it in whole or in part, the conqueror has a right to impose taxes and collect them. But the question occurs, under our system of government, who is the conqueror? I answer, the People of the United States are the conquerors. It is they who have conquered Mexico, not the President, not the generals, not the army. They are but the instruments by which the conquest has been effected. And it is the People of the United States that have the right to impose taxes. But who represents the United States—who is their organ through which they act? I answer, this Government, the Federal Government, consisting of the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judiciary departments. The question, then, is, to what extent the President represents exclusively the United States in the conquered country? The answer is, to no other extent than as commander-in-chief; in all other respects, almost, Congress is the sole representative, and to them especially belongs, by express delegation, the power of laying and collecting taxes, and of appropriating them to such objects as the Constitution warrants, unrestricted, extending as far as the United States authority extends, without restriction or distinction. Now, whenever a country is conquered, even in part, and held by the conquering power, the sovereignty of the country thus held is for the time suspended, and that of the conquering substituted in its place; and, of course, in our case the authority of the Government in its departments attaches to it as if it was a part of the United States itself, each in its apment in its departments attaches to it as if it was a part of the United States itself, each in its apa part of the United States itself, each in its appropriate sphere. The opposite doctrine, which would make the Executive the sole and exclusive power, in such portions of the country, is entirely destitute of authority, and would lead to all the most dangerous and monstrous consequences which have been traced out. All this is so clear that it is surprising that it has been overlooked, or that there should be any division or diversity of sentiment in reference to it.

The towar which are the subject of these re-

we will be the service of the control of the contro

Dear Sir: You will oblige many of your sub-scribers and readers in this city by publishing the enclosed brief biography of the late George Simp-sen, of this city, who was a friend to the colored race of mankind. To G. Bailey, jun., Esq.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE.

Better late than never, we are pleased to see, by the Philadelphia papers, that the Whig councils are about to open the Girard College for Or-

Insment of the Bank of North America, the first bank in the Union, and incorporated by the Con-tinental Congress, he was appointed one of its chief officers; and of the first Bank of the Unit-ed States, chartered by the Government, he was appointed the cashier, and continued to be so un-til the expiration of the charter, in 1811. When Stephen Girard established his banking house, he appointed George Simprem his ceshing and Gi-

ppointed George Simpson his cashier; and Gi-ard was never mistaken in his men. George Simpson was for a long time associated with the finances of the Government; and, during the last war with Great Britain, was of essential service in aiding to seek the ways and raise the means to carry on the contest. Indeed, he may be said to have been the Robert Morris of that period—the latter being the means of raising the sinews of war in our Revolutionary strug-

gle with the same Power.
Stephen Girard commenced his banking opera-Stephen Girard commenced his banking operations in 1812, with a capital of one million two hundred thousand dollars, with George Simpson as his
cashier. The officers of the old Bank of the
United States were all retained by Mr. Simpson,
when he was invested with plenary power over
the concerns of the institution. This fact gave
moneyed men confidence in transacting business
with the bank of Stephen Girard; and even European bankers sought an acquaintance and business with the great banker and his efficient cashier. Stephen Girard's Bank never refused to pay

the specie for a note of Stephen Girard.

We will give one instance of the financial ability of Girard's establishment. In the late ransomed of the British at the Capes of the Del-aware, with the sum of minety-three thousand dol-lars in gold, sent from Girard's Bank; and this at a time when specie payments were suspended by all the other banks, and gold, to that amount, could not easily have been purchased in the mar-ket. This transaction led Mr. Simpson to re-

mark—
"Well, Mr. Girard, to be a good merchant, you see, it is necessary to have a bank."
"Yes, Mr. Simpson," he replied, "and to have a good bank, it is necessary to have a cashier like

Ou."

No man's name went farther, for intelligence, integrity, and honor, than Mr. Simpson's. His pa-teriotic course, from his graduating at college, led triotic course, from his graduating at college, led him into an acquaintance with the most distinguished men and statesmen of the good old thirteen States; and among his friends and correspondents were to be found George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Robert Morris, and Bishop White. His conduct at a later period, when cashing of Staphin Gienal goes to construct the bank of Staphin Gienal goes to construct the state of the standard goes to construct the standa ier of the bank of Stephen Girard, goes to confirm his early love of country. In the war of 1812, he prevailed upon the moneyed men of that day to subscribe to the balance of the sixteen million loan of 1813; which had not been taken under the original proposals; for which he, nor any of his family, it is well known, have ever received the stipulations due for his services.

Money is the sinew of war. A nation that becomes belligerent, without previously having amassed wealth, must necessarily become, more or less, a slave to the capitalist; but George Simpson's connection with the moneyed men of 1813 enabled him to render great and efficient service to the Government in obtaining the loans that were re-

His knowledge of banking was acquired by forty years' labor in the vocation of cashier. The system on which he loaned money was simple, being founded on the combined principle of equity and interest. All the small notes that were considered good, were discounted in preference to those that were large. Two objects were accomplished by this system—to accommodate small dealers, and promote the industry of young beginners in trade; and to divide the risk for the security of the banker. A fair running account was consider-

trade; and to divide the risk for the security of the banker. A fair running account was considered sufficient to entitle a creditable applicant to liberal discount of business paper. This was the favorite system of George Simpson.

Nor was it only by aiding the Government in procuring funds during the war, that he contributed to assist in the contest. Beside this, two of his sons were engaged in the memorable and glorious battle of New Orleans, under Gen. Jackson.

In Europe, also, as well as in the United States, George Simpson was as well and honorably known; and his correspondence with, and agencies for, the first and largest commercial banking-houses in England, France, and Germany, stood without a parallel in his day. David Parish, who was at one time connected with the famous house

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23, 1848.

The story on our fourth page, which wil attract the attention of the reader, is copy-right ed by the author. We shall complete it in two

This week we find ourselves unexpectedly so crowded on the inside of the paper, by the important foreign news and Congressional matte that we are compelled to lay over a great deal of other matter-news, literary notices, poetry, and editorial-till next week.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The attention of the British public has lately been drawn to the condition and claims of the West Indian Interest. Memorials have gone up from the planters and merchants, representing that total ruin will soon overwhelm the Colonie unless Parliament interpose in their behalf. They state that of the six hundred and forty-three sugar estates, which existed before the Emancipation Act, one hundred and forty, embracing one hundred and sixty eight thousand acres of land, employing twenty-two thousand laborers, have been abandoned; that the coffee plantations have all been given up; that the colored laborers will not work more than five days in the week ; that the Coolie immigration has proved a failure, and that sugar cannot now be raised without great loss. Actually," says the London Times, "West India property is in a state of ruin. In these Colonies, at this moment, property cannot be sold, securities cannot be assigned, the interest upon mortgages cannot be realized, and advances are refused to enable the planter to produce a crop which cannot be relied upon to return the bare

cost of production." Doubtless, there is great exaggeration, but after making all due allowance for this, it must be admitted that there is a remarkable depression of the planting interest, and great distress among the employers, in the British West Indies. The advocates of slavery in this country are already pointing triumphantly to this state of things, a furnishing conclusive evidence of the folly of the Emancipation Act, and a powerful argument in favor of maintaining the system of slave labor in the Southern States. A fact stated by itself without any of its accompaniments, may suggest an opinion very different from what would be suggested, were all the qualifying circumstances set forth at the same time. The Pro-Slavery advocates of this country understand this. They are aware that the people of the South depend chiefly upon their own press for foreign intelligence; and how easy it is, by partial statements relating to the condition of the West Indies, to make them believe that whatever evil exists, it is to be charged upon the Abolition Act. The mischief wrough by this perverse and reckless policy is incalcula ble. Predisposed as bur fellow-citizens of the South are to regard with distrust and even hos tility all attempts to emancipate the negro, they eagerly receive all statements and argument which fall in with their preconceived opinion and additional obstacles are thus heaped up in the way of the Anti-Slavery movement.

We hope our Southern readers will find in the statements we are about to make, reason for distrusting the one-sided representations of those who would, if possible, make slave labor perpetual and universal.

The present distress of the West Indian plant ers is by no means unprecedented. Under the system of slavery, according to their own statements, the reports of committees and official doc uments, they were frequently on the verge of ruin, and their clamors for relief were as loud as they are now. In the year of 1829, the Standing Committee of West India Planters and Merchants, presented a series of papers to the Government, designed to show the deplorable condition of the Colonies, and imploring aid to save them from ruin. Of Junaica they say:

" For many years the distress of the planter of Jamaica has been accumulating, until it has reached a crisis which threatens to involve all classes in ruin. The planter is unable to raise money to provide for his family, or to feed and clothe his negroes; the mortgagee gets no interest on the capital he has advanced; and numerous annuitants in this country look for remittances in vain."—Par Pap., No. 120—1831, p. 9.

Precisely the state of things now existing, as described by the London Times!

On page 1,1 of the same papers they say of the Leeward Islands:

loss to the possessor, can have no market." * * * "But the evi value in the market." * * * "But the evidoes not rest here. The slaves are, in conse quence, deprived of many comforts which they would otherwise enjoy from the prosperity of

One might suppose, from the language of the memorials now sent up to Parliament, that these old papers had served as a model-for almost the very same expressions are used.

On the 28th of May, 1830, (under the system of slavery) the Committee of West India Mer chants presented a memorial to Government in which they say that "many estates have not paid the expenses of their cultivation for the past year;" "that the debt has been increased by the proprietors in consequence of the expenses exceeding the sale of the crop;" that many other estates more favorably situated "have not produced enough to pay the interest of the mortgages on them ;" that the remainder of the estates still more favorably situated, have yielded so little net income, that "great distress has fallen upon the families of proprietors;" that the result of the account of crops in 1830, "will be more disastrous than that of the past year," &c., &c .- and this extract was signed by twenty-six West India houses of the highest respectability.

A select committee was appointed by the Hou of Commons, February 7th, 1831, to report on the subject; and the London Reporter publishes the testimony of numerous witnesses examined the testimony of numerous witnesses examined by that committee, demonstrating a state of ex-treme distress in all the Colonies. Merchants had refused to grant further advances. Many of the planters were reduced almost to the point of starvation. Doubts "had arisen of the Colonies existing at all." Every interest was prostrated. One proprietor said the distress could not be greater. In Antigua, Montserrat, the whole of the Leeward Islands, a universal bankruptcy was threatened, and it was apprehended that the negro population could not be provided for. The Council and Assembly of St. Kitts say, in their orial, that the "struggle is not for restoration to that prosperity which once smiled upon them, but for bread," and they add—" Scarcely is an ancient name in possession of its patrimony; and those who have been driven to the possession of its find

it an incombrance instead of payment."

The agent for St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis, and the Virgin Isles, said—"Loans could not, in consequence, be procured at the island interest with the commercial advantages together equal to fifteen or twenty per cent, while money could be had here on landed security at four per

the Colonies! The secretary of the Committee of West India Merchants said, that "much the larger proportion

of the estates was encumbered by debt or Peter Rose of Devereaux, said that this state of things existed, in that island, before the con-

tees of the British Parlie ands were on the very brink of ruin, at the extreme point of embarrassment and distress, threat-ened with universal bankruptoy, with no hope of relief but from the Imperial Government. Now, if the present distress is to be attributed to Emancipation, which took place fifteen years ago, to what was to be attributed the distress of 1829 and 1830, and of the periodical crises anterior to those

and able speech on Thursday, stated that it was not the intention of the Government, in consent-ing to the committee moved for by Lord George How, then, are the existing embarrassments of he British West Indies to be explained? In the lebates on the subject, in the British Parliament and in the representations of the West Indian interest, the Emancipation Act is rarely referred to as the cause. The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society charges it upon the abolition, in 1946, of the differential duties be tween free and slave-grown sugars. The freerade section of the Abolitionists, dissenting from this view, assert that the colonies have been ruined by protection-have so long been accustomed to rely upon Governmental aid, that, being thrown upon their own resources by its partial withlrawal, they naturally enough fall into embar rassments. The causes, we suppose, are manifold We have already seen that, before Emancipation the sugar planter from selecting the cheapest means of sending his produce to market." With the exception of the Immigration project the islands were liable to great commercia these measures will doubtless be productive of revulsions, occurring periodically. This will b some good, but there must be, we think, an entire the case in every community where the credit system prevails, and especially in planting counchange of property-holders, and of the mode of regarding and treating laboring men, before the tries, where labor and capital being invested in prosperity of the colonies can be restored. the cultivation of one or two great staples, they As to the Immigration of laborers, there can be are peculiarly exposed to loss and embarrassment from a sudden fall in prices. It was under this entirely voluntary, and regulated by the demands state of things that "a large proportion" of the of the market, not carried on by the Government estates in the British West Indian islands became to suit the imaginary wants of the proprietors

it? On the contrary, by entirely changing the elations of labor and capital, by altering the whole framework of society, it was calculated temporarily to increase the embarrassment. The wonder is, not that such a false state of things should have resulted in this prevailing distress of 1847-'48, but that this result was not precipitated sooner. What else could be expected Encumbered as the properties were, a vast amoun of cheap, protracted labor was required to prouce enough to meet the demands upon ther But the Act of Emancipation left the peasantry at liberty to make their own bargains. Women and children worked before; but they were now, to a considerable extent, withdrawn from field labor. This was the first step towards the eleva-

neumbered with debts or mortgages. The Emai

cipation Act found them in this condition, and

who could expect that it would relieve them from

ed to arise, it only adjourned the period by con-tinuing a modified kind of slavery—that of ap-prenticeship. No adequate stimulus had been brought to bear upon the mind of the negro, when that by which he had hitherto worked was withtion of the former, and the education of the lat drawn; and by deferring the time for meeting the ter. It was right, but its effect on sugar-planting difficulties which were certain to arise, they had become greatly increased. The conduct of the negro in refusing to work in the same degree as was injurious. Again, the laborers had been compelled to work sixteen or eighteen hours before formerly might easily have been foreseen. He was now able to earn in less than one day in each for a bare subsistence of the meanest kind. Now they would devote only such a portion of their week more than he before received for a week's labor. Why, then, was he to work more than an hour a day? Was it rational to expect that he would labor as a slave, when he might fix his time to labor, and on such terms, as would yield them a comfortable sustenance. Were they to be blamed for this? Do not white laborers act in own price on his labor, and work as a free man? The great difficulty in the case arose from the gratuitous use of land by the negro. His lordship the same way? They did right. But the effects of these changes were, a diminution of labor or the estates, and an increased outlay by the proobtain the use of land as easily as he did previous prietors. Consequently, the sugar planting in to emancipation, he would continue to derive the greater part of his subsistence from the cultivaerest was injured; the estates became more and more embarrassed. Were it possible to revolution of the land, and would only work for wages so far as to enable him to purchase the few artitionize the habits of a slaveholding community cles of necessity which he could not raise for himsuddenly, and make those just divested of their slaves, as ingenious, industrious, enterprising

been unjustly deprived; then, protection for their

sugar in the British market, against all competi-

tion : and then, the importation of laborers fro

all quarters of the earth, so as to bring down the

price of labor, and subject it to their control. In

this way, though they alienated the native labor

ing population to a considerable extent, and really

diminished the value of its labor, they continue

verses till about two years since, when the pro-

market against the slave-grown sugars of Cuba

and Brazil was withdrawn, and they were thrown

to a great extent upon their own resources. Then

began to be developed the full consequences of

the false policy of protection. Without enter-prise or economy, with little capital, no machi

nery, and no internal improvements, with estates

ncumbered by mortgages, and labor insufficient

the native laborers having been alienated and

repelled by harsh treatment and the competition

of the brutal and stupid Coolies, the planters

were suddenly subjected to competition with the

sugar growers of Cuba, with their importation of

undred miles of railroad, and their coerced la

ankee enterprise and machinery, their eight

orers, working night and day under the bloody

ash, their ranks being filled, as fast as they were

thinned by this destructive system, from sup-

plies from the coast of Africa. The result is be-

The planters of the British West Indies

are at last overwhelmed, and they must change

prietors, who must begin de novo, without encur

prances upon them, without a reckless use of the

reatment of the laborers is the cause of much o

of the peasantry in Jamaica, to consider the dis tress of the island, and petition the Governmen

"Ronald McArthur, laborer on Retrieve estate

rotten system, which had been only delayed by

"Unless, therefore, some measures were adoptnical, as ready at expedients, and as well ed to raise the value of land, and render it incumsatisfied with moderate profits, as those who have bent on the negro to work fon his master in order to procure the means of subsistence, the same want of labor and all its attendant difficulties never held slaves, even now the West Indian planters might have saved themselves. But in must continue. He considered this state of things as highly injurious to the negro as well as to the planter. It was essential that the sugar cultiva-tion should go on, and he believed it necessary for stead of conforming themselves to the new state of things, and making the best of it, by conciliating the laborers, and taking an interest in their the real welfare of the negro that he should be welfare, paying them fair wages, studying economy, and availing themselves of machinery, they return for his subsistence. He differed from those the planter was good for the negro; both their interests, rightly understood, were identical.

"His lordship then referred to the injurious effects produced by the plan of apprenticeship that had been adopted, and, an regarded the planters, contended that one of the chief causes of their ling; next, regulations, designed to secure as much labor at as little cost to them as pos sible, and with an entire disregard of the com fort of the laborers, whom they were apt to regard still as their property, of which they had

difficulties was the reliance upon that system of rotection which they erroneously considered supportant for their welfare. His lordship showed the fallacy of such dependence, and proved that it work and of the planter's embarrass the people of this country should be taxed to the extent of three millions sterling per annum, in order to keep up wages in Demarara to such a point that a laborer could earn 2s. 1d. by five hours' labor instead of eight, and the planter add to maintain themselves without any signal rehis profits in the same proportion? tection which they had enjoyed in the British

The great idea of this extract is, that the laborer is entitled to nothing more than a bare subsistence. This, it is admitted, he can easily obtain, as an independent proprietor, on his own little property. But, as it is necessary that sugar growng should go on, the law ought to compel him to work for the proprietor of the sugar estates, for no nore than he can make by half the labor on his own property! Earl Grey will be quoted by the advocates of slavery in this country, to prove that the negro won't work, but, we beg all the men of the country who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, when they see his sayings quoted, to remember his precious theory of the Claims of Labor, as exhibited in the foregoing paragraph And recollect, too, that the proprietors for whom he would compel all these laborers to work, so that they may grow opulent on their earnings, number scarcely more than six per cent. of the whole population. This is aristocratic regard for labor!

REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE.

We devote a large portion of the Era this week their habits and entire system, before they an account of the revolutionary movements in can expect relief. The estates must pass from Europe generally, and in France particularly. the hands of absentees into those of resident pro-Nothing that we could furnish would pleas our readers half so well. Kings are slow in earning that the People have become the sove credit system. Capital must be husbanded : inreigns; and such a movement as the sudden pros dustry and economy be practiced; machinery put ration of a Throne in France, is enough to teach n motion; and the laborers must be treated Prerogative, that if it will not yield, it must be kindly and paid fairly. That the miserable roken. Louis Philippe, the Citizen King, had forgotten the source and sanction of his power. he mischief, we have abundant reason for believ-He had been gradually circumscribing the beneng. The speech of some of them, at a meeting fits of the revolution of 1830; strengthening himself against Popular Right, restricting the aim and the spirit of Reform. He attempted to bind for relief, gives us a glimpse of the true state of the Press, the right-arm of the People, and suppress popular though peaceful assemblages, representing the progressive spirit of the age. It was this last mad effort which dethroned him. rose and spoke as follows:

"Jamaica ruined for true, and who to blame? "Jamaica ruined for true, and who to blame? Both the people and the attorneys. It is true the people only do half a day's work; but when they do more they never get their wages. When they go up to busha, he knock them down the steps, and curse them villam, and drive them away. Then attorney bring Coolies to take their work and their bread; they make good house for Coolies, but anything good enough for we black nega. Now, Coolies is the ruination of Jamaica. Coolie never can work with we; black people can work round about them; them is the most worthlessest set of people we ever saw; them can't work and yet at-His Ministers took their position-and the Reform Deputies, rather than try the appeal to the last resort, showed signs of submission. Not so the People. Submission on their part to this last act of blind Despotism, would have made then slaves. They rose up as one man, and triumphed The immense fortifications, on which millions had een expended, and to which Louis Philippe looked for security against a popular outbreak availed nothing. The hundred thousand regular ahout them; them is the most worthlessest set of people we ever saw; them can't work, and yet attorney give them fine house and a shilling a day for doing nothing; but when black people do good work them get plenty of abusing. Now, this what ruin Jamaica. Send back the Coolies, them robbers that are brought to this country, and leave the country to us, and give us fair play and regular wages, and Jamaics will stand good again. Parson say true—them that steal a horse can sell him cheap; so them sell slave-sugar cheap. Let us all sign this petition to Queen Victoria to put a stoppage to the slavery; and then fa wa sugar stand in the market better than slave-sugar. My friends, I am not afraid to sign this petition, because nobody can take our free from us; I hope some good come out this meeting. Some say we can live without estates; I say no, we cannot live without estates; I say no, we cannot live without estates. If the estates throw, we done."

"Philip Dehaney, laborer of Great Valley Estate, rose and said: The Coolies ruin Jamaica; the people often work for less than a shilling a day, and sometimes they no get paid for three and four weeks, and then when we go to get we wara. troops concentrated with his usual forecast within the walls, and the National Guard, whose favor he had labored to propitiate, availed nothing Soldiers affiliated with the People, and walls were naught without men to guard them. The King abdicated, and retired. The Tuileries are sacked, and the Throne borne in triumph on the shoulders of the People.

What a lesson to arbitrary power, no matte where or by whom exercised! Bars and bolts. walls, sentinels, and mercenary bayonets, cannot protect it. An outraged People, exalted by ense of its own rights, aroused by a common suffering and a common danger, united by one sen-timent and one aim, is sovereign the moment it

oses to assert its sovereignty. The intelligence brought by the Cambria is not ntirely satisfactory. Louis Philippe had retired, whither it was not known. The crisis of the on, it would seem, had passed, and it was hoped that its further progress would be peaceful. But, as it was not completed, we shall await in great anxiety additional news. The Chamber of Republic—the majority of Deputies was hostile

to the demand. The next arrival may bring intelligence of a collision on this point, and fearful excesses growing out of it. We hope the popular want has been gratified. France has gone too far against Royalty, to submit gracefully to its restoration. A popular revolution at this age of the world, when the Press has acquired such formidable power, and People have learned their strength by free discussion and general conven-tions, can find its legitimate result only in a re-

ures of relief it intends to concede. The London Economist presents the following summary of

The present scheme of Immigration from the coast

f Africa is only another form of the slave trade,

emporary and mitigated, it is true, but still sub-

ect to many of its abuses, and tending to vitiate

In closing this long article, we cannot forbear

calling attention to the following paragraph from

speech in the House of Lords by Earl Grey. All

we ask of the reader is, to imagine that the labor-

ers he is talking of are white men, and then he

"He thought the great fault of the act of ema-

cipation was, that instead of making any provi-

ion for meeting the difficulties which were expect-

Lord places upon the free working man :

will be able to understand the estimate a British

he morale of the colonies.

publican form of government. Kings are faiththe Legislature by the act of 1846, or to deviate from the provisions of that act. But the Right Hon. Baronet stated that the Government were less. France has tried them to her hurt. Two revolutions, one accomplished at an immense cost of life, another illustrated by extraordinary modarly day-first to remove the existing restricration and self-denial, have produced few of the tions against the use of molasses in distilleries— to permit sugar and molasses to be used separatebeneficent effects contemplated. The revolution-ists tolerated an element which vitiated the reas well as in combination with grain—to unlize the rum duties, in accordance with what sults, and has been constantly absorbing the libay appear, on investigation, to be strictly fair etween the home distiller and the colonist—to eral spirit begotten, and encroaching upon the tree institutions created, through their struggles. admit cane juice at a duty equivalent to its real It is not likely they will be cheated again. They value in sugar—to advance to the West Indies sum not exceeding £200,000 for the purposes o ought not to be. They should extinguish at once immigration—to remove, chiefly at the cost of the Government, the liberated Africans from Sierra all Prerogative as opposed to Popular Right, and nsist upon a Government resting upon the au-Leone to the West Indies—and to repeal at least such part of the Navigation Laws as precluder thority, and acting for the sole benefit, of the

This mighty movement is the offspring of Sentiment pervading Europe, and its success will doubtless stimulate open manifestations of it in other quarters. As the reader will see, one monarch is taking time by the forelock, granting what otherwise the People would extort. Denmark now rejoices in a Constitution. The Two Sicilies have already risen, and the Bourbon who occupies no objection to any amount of it, provided it be the throne has been able to save his head only by concessions. But, these were limited, and, after the recent movement in France, will scarcely sat-isfy the People. All Italy meanwhile is panting for National Unity and Freedom; and the financial condition of Austria, which Russia will not help to relieve by a loan, will probably prevent this despotic Power from interposing with her ancient vigor for the suppression of the popular spirit especially now that England openly sympathizes with the cause of Italian Liberty. And England has enough on her hands, (in devising means to land, and to restore prosperity to her West Indian colonies,) to occupy all her resources, without attempting to stay the march of Republicanism in France. The Radicals within her own borders will be greatly stimulated by the experiment of

the latter, should it prove successful. The Manchester (England) Examiner, for exam ple, closes a long article on the French Revolution with the following significant paragraph:

We Englishmen have an aristocratic Govern ment, the nature of which is sufficiently visible i the past and in the present—in Corn Laws, dile tante Foreign Policy, ruinous expenditure, bun-gled Taxation, and miscellaneous imbecility enough. We Englishmen do not overturn Governments or systems of Government in the French ashion, of barricades and musket shot. We have no revolutionary mobs, no armed citizen-guard we need none such, having more wise and peace-able modes of obtaining our ends. Suppose we were once more to put in practice those wiser and more peaceable modes. Since 1830, in England more peaceable modes. Since 1830, in England, as in France, our middle and our working classes have been disunited. Suppose they were now to unite and sternly denounce and abolish this ruin ous and dishonest system of taxing and ruling England with which the Whig-Conservative aris-tocracy are threatening us. The English middle classes and working classes, united in peaceful agitation against the Whigs and their Budget which presses alike intolerably on all classes— what could for a moment resist such a combina

While the Despotism of the Old World is thus rumbling away, can the Slavery-Propagandists of the New World hope to succeed with their diabolical schemes?

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

MARCH 14. SENATE .- The Vice President laid before the Sonato a letter from Mr. Sevier, tendering his resignation of his seat in that body, on account of his appointment as Commissioner to Mexico.

was ordered that the Vice President communiate the fact to the Governor of Arkansas. Mr. Benton presented a petition from numer us citizens of St. Louis, Mo., who, he said, were highly respectable and intelligent, stating their celief that the war was wrong in principle and ernicious in effects, and asking that measures might be taken to secure an immediate peace. He remarked that it gave him great pleasure to add

fair way of being accomplished. Other petitions were presented, and report rom committees were made, none of general im-

On leave, Mr. Douglass introduced a bill to es tablish the Territory of Nebraska, and Mr. Benton, a bill to promote the purchase of American emp for the American navy. The Senate concurred in the amendments of the

House to the bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones. The Ten Regiment Bill was then taken up

and the amendment of Mr. Butler, proposing strike out all after the enacting clause, and in sert a substitute, was rejected—yeas 17, nays 28. Mr. Cass asked for the question on the passage f the bill. Mr. Calhoun had no expectation that the bill would be pressed to-day, and he was unprepared. He hoped it would be postponed easons existed for urging its passage without de

till to-morrow. Mr. Cass replied that many lay—he hoped there would be no postponement beyond to-morrow; meantime, the debate could go on, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Mason) being entitled to the floor. Mr. Mason addressed the Senate at som

Mr. Badger then moved to go into Executive

ession, but the motion was lost. Mr. Mangum deprecated the hot haste with which the bill was urged, and moved to lay it upon the table, with a view to take up the Deficiency Bill. Mr. Cass would consent to no post ponement, and demanded the yeas and nays, which

tood—18 yeas, 28 nays.

Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, then address the Senate, in opposition to the bill, the policy of the President, and the acquisition of terri Mr. Allen followed, urging immediate actic

Mr. Foote made a few remarks, animadverting or the speech of Mr. Baldwin; and the Senate ad-House,-A resolution was passed, that 10,000

extra copies of the contracts from the Department of War, communicated to the House las anuary, be printed for the use of the House. Some opposition having been made to the pas-sage of the resolution, Mr. Crozier remarked that there was no document of more interest to the People of the United States. It showed contracts

mounting to \$50,000,000. It was proper that the cople who paid the taxes should know how their oneys were expended. Besides, the report dislosed gross abuses—extravagant charges had been ade and paid-contracts had been made not in ccordance with law-many of them had been given out privately without having been adverised the requisite time, or even advertised at all. On the Rio Grande, while mules could be hired at 33 cents a day, 800 mules and horses had been purchased in Ohio at the cost of \$80,000, and then transported at the cost of \$30,000.

It was resolved that the bill to regulate the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries be made the order of the day for the first Wednesday in April next. Mr. Root addressed the House on the messag

of the President refusing to furnish copi certain portions of the Slidell corresponde He discussed the war policy of the Adminis tion, and proclaimed the purpose of the North mined upon, to apply most rigidly the Wiln could obtain the vote of the free States unless he

A portion of his speech we intend to publish so on as printed. The House then resolved itself into Committee

the Whole on the state of the Union, on the pecial order—the bill requiring all moneys receivable from customs and all other sources, to be paid immediately into the Treasury, without abatemen or deduction, on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claims, of any description whatever, and providing for special appropriations ommissioned, until it was rendered necessary by for drawbacks or debentures, and for the payment of the expenses of collecting the revenue. Mr. McKay explained the provisions of the

bill at length. The practice had hitherto been to withhold the various amounts for the payment of debentures, drawbacks, expenses of collection, &c., and not to pay them into the Treasury He also showed how the expenses of collecting had increased until, in 1846, they amounted to \$2,050,000, and, during the present year, \$2,090,-000. Congress had, in late years, done much to regulate the subject, and he showed the vast importance of restraining the discretion of the Treasury Department, and subjecting all expenditures to specific provisions of law.

Mr. Murphy apprehended embarra the importers if the money on drawbacks temporarily advanced by them, should go into the Treasury, and not be liable to be drawn thence except by specific appropriation. Mr. Hunt was apprehensive of the same diffi-

culty, and was anxious to postpone the bill. Mr. Pollock could see no inconvenience likely to result from transferring, as the bill contemplates, the payment of the debentures from the collectors to the Treasurer. Mr. McKay said perhaps, under the warehous

ing system, there was no necessity for allowing de- \$40,000. bentures at all. He intimated the probability that the Secretary of the Treasury might reco the repeal of the law on the subject.

After some further debate, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Conger, from the Committee on Printing to which was referred the resolution of the House of the 8th instant, in relation to the printing of increase her income, to retain authority over Ire- extra numbers of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, made a report recommending that the usual number of copies of the said report be printed, and, in addition thereto, that 90,000 copies extra of the same, without the list of patents granted and expired, the claims and the opinions of the Chief Justice, and 10,000 copies extra of the whole report, be printed; and that 1,500 copies of the former and 500 copies of the latter be delivered to the Commissioner of Patents, for the use of the Patent Office. The report further states, that the cost of printing will be about twenty-six cents per copy, and can be bound at about fourteen cents per copy, making the cost of each copy bound at about forty cents, and the aggregate cost of printing and binding the whole number will amount to about \$40,000. The committee unanimously recommend the binding of the whole number.

Pending the report, the House adjourned. MARCH 16.

SENATE - Various petitions were presented Mr. Cass reported a joint resolution, authorizg medals and certificates to soldiers, &c., the conze medals to be made out of the cannon taken rom Mexico during the present war. Mr. Niles submitted a resolution asking

copies of the correspondence between our Government and that of England, in relation to postal

The Deficiency Bill came up. An amendment having been moved by Mr. Benton, substituting a minister plenipotentiary for a chargé to the Papal States, Mr. Badger opposed it, and not only the amendment, but the provision for a chargeship.

Mr. Benton sustained his amendment, on the fact be a minister to all Italy. The bill was then passed over, and the Ter

Regiment Bill coming up, Mr. Calhoun opposed its passage at some length, in a speech, of which we have given a large portion on our first page. Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, followed in support f the bill, and the Senate then adjourned.

House.-A long debate took place in the Hous on the motion of Mr. Cobb. to reconsider the resolution to print 100,000 extra copies of the ab stract of contracts from the War Department. Mr. Cobb and his friends were not opposed t investigation into the subject, by a committee, to ascertain whether the public moneys had been wasted, or fraud committed; but, this abstract that the prayer of the petitioners was in a very was entirely unsatisfactory-it would be misunderstood by the People—it simply reported the expenditures, without any of the circ which might explain or justify them.

On the other hand, Mr. Crozier and his friend hought it proper that the People should understand what they were paying for glory, and how they were paying it. It was a document emanat from a Democratic Administration, and Demo crats ought not to be afraid to trust the People with it. The motion to reconsider was laid upon the

able, by a vote of 93 to 78. The bill requiring all moneys, &c., to be paid into the Treasury, was then taken up in Commit

tee of the Whole. By general consent, the second section gain considered, and amended as follows: Provided. That the collectors of the custo

shall be the disbursing agents to pay the aforesaid debentures, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, and that all debenture certificates issued according to law shall be received in payment of duties to the gratery house. to the custom house, where the same has been is-sued, the laws regulating drawbacks having been mplied with." Mr. Hall moved an amendment, proposing to

prescribe the manner in which the annual reports f the Treasury Department should be prepared but, after some debate, it was disagreed to, and the bill was then laid aside to be reported, and the Indian Appropriation Bill was considered for short time. The Committee then rose, reported progres

this bill, and reported the bill which had just been laid aside, which was immediately put through all its stages, and passed. The Constitution of the new State of Wisc sin was laid before the House, which then ad-

ourned. SENATE-The resolution calling for the corres endence in relation to postal arrangeme

between this country and Great Britain was The bill relating to the transportation of the mail to foreign countries, was made the special order for the first Monday in April.

The House bill requiring all moneys, &c., be paid into the Treasury, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. The consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill vas resumed. Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate, in a long

speech, in opposition to it, and to the war policy Mr. Webster made a short speech against the bill, intimating his intention to address the Senate at length on the state of the country, when the Loan Bill should come up.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, moved that the bill

be recommitted, with a view to amend it, so as to prohibit the appointment of any officer under unless such appointment were indispensable. Mr. Cass replied, at considerable length, to

arguments against the bill.
Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said he had received
a letter dated March 2d, from Mexico, which did ot encourage the hope of peace. Mr. Westcott followed, in defence of the President, and warned the Senate against the artifice

Mr. Johnson's amendment was rejected-ve 9, nays 28.

Mr. Butler thought that, unless the bill wer amended as he had originally proposed, it would never go through the House.

Mr. Clayton spoke at some length, the conduct of the Administration. Mr. Cass replied, and Mr. Clayton rejoined.

Mr. Douglass defended the President. Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, explained the rea

one that would induce him to vote against the colloquy took place between Messrs. Butler Cass, and Foote, during which it was stated by Mr. Foote that at a conference or caucus o the Democratic members this morning, it was the unanimous opinion that no officers should be

A motion, by Mr. Bagby, to adjourn, failedyeas 22, navs 26.

The bill was then passed by the following YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, erton, Bagby, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter. Johnson of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Sturgeon, Turney, Westert, and

NAYS-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien. Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Greene, Hale, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Phelps, Under-wood, Upham, and Webster—19.

And then the Senate adjourned, at about o'clock, P. M. House.-The report made by Mr. Conger, in

favor of printing 90,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, being taken up, gave rise to a protracted debate. Some thought it extravagant - some, unnecessary some, unconstitutional-some would have no objection, but they did not know its value. It was stated that 43,000 copies of the last annual re-

The recommendation of the committee was dopted-yeas 119, nays 35.

port had been printed for \$78,000; but that

90,000 copies of this report could be printed for

The House then resolved itself into Committee

of the Whole, on the private calendar. The bill extending to J. J. Adams the patent for flattening cylinder window glass, was laid aside, with the recommendation that it do not

lebated; but the Committee soon found itself without a quorum, reporting the same to the

No business was done, and the House ad-MARCH 18 Saturday both Houses adjourned on account of

The bill for the relief of Captain Shreve was

the announcement of the death of a member of the House of Representatives-John M. Holley.

SENATE .- Mr. Bradbury presented the petition f sundry citizens of Penobscot, Maine, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Co-

On leave, Mr. Badger introduced a bill to declare the true intent and meaning of the franking privilege. Referred to the Committee on the

Mr. Westcott, from the Committee on Patents eported the bill to provide additional examiners the Patent Office, with a recommendation that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, reducing the salaries to \$2,000 per annum. After a brief conversation among Senators, the subject was postponed, and the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations was taken up. A debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Benton, to send a full mission, instead of a chargeship, to the Papal States, in which Messrs. Hale, Hannegan, Badger, Mangum, Niles, Clayton Davis of Massachusetts, Atherton, and Foote, participated. The motion was lost—yeas 13, nays 28. A portion of this debate, carried on by Messrs. Hale and Foote, we copy in another col-

umn, from Houston's Reports. Some amendments were adopted, and the Sen-

House.-Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$50,000, for the purpose of

bringing from Mexico all the dead soldiers and ncers of the American army, and interring them on American soil. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Tweedy introduced a bill for the admission

of Wisconsin, as a State, into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories. The Committee on Public Lands was instructed o inquire into the expediency of graduating their

price, according to the length of time they had been in the market. On motion of Mr. Wentworth, the same comnittee was instructed to inquire into the expeliency of providing by law, that every landless

erson shall be entitled to a portion of the public ands, so long as he is unable to purchase, &c. The Speaker laid before the House a message rom the President, communicating the correscondence between Generals Scott and Taylor and the War Department, and between General Scott

and Mr. Trist. The Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing 10,000 extra copies. On motion of Mr. Gott, the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was instructed to report*a bill making newspapers free of postage

within thirty miles of the place of publication. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill, and. after some time spent therein, rose and adjourned

MARCH 21. SENATE.-The consideration of the Deficiency Bill was resumed, and a motion to strike out the appropriation for a chargé des affaires to the Papal States gave rise to a protracted debate on the nature of the Papal Powers and the object of the

[We may notice it more at length hereafter.] The motion failed, only seven voting to sus tain it. Mr. Hannegan then moved to substitute Minis

ter Resident for a Chargé; but this motion fail ed also—yeas 19, nays 23. Other amendments were then moved The Deficiency Bill passed.

House,-Mr. Clingman moved a reconsider tion of the vote of vesterday, instructing the Com

mittee on Printing to inquire into the expedience of printing 10,000 extra copies of the Scott. Tay lor, and Trist, correspondence; and this motion gave rise to a long debate on the Generals and the Administration, having more of a party than patriotic bearing. The House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL. MESSES. HALE AND FOOTE IN THE SENATE-

We allow more than usual space this week On the first page, may be found an extrac from a powerful speech of Mr. Calhoun, in which

the encroachments of the Executive departmen of the Government are strongly portrayed. We insert also an extract from the speech Mr. Root, delivered a few days since in the House, in which he gave voice to the free sentiment of the country. Mr. Root is one of the

most humorous speakers in Congress. The reader will be equally interested in the following report of a passage between Messrs. Hale and Foote in the Senate, last Monday. The Deficiency Bill being under consider

and an amendment having been moved by Mr. Benton, substituting a full mission for a chargeship to the Papal States, Mr. Hale took occasi to congratulate the country upon the progressive spirit evinced by the Adm mending this mission; and he would do this more heartily if there was not too much reason for be lieving that it was an attempt on the part of Mr. Polk to pander to the Catholic sentiment, as had

been said by Mr. Badger.

Mr. Foorm, of Mississippi, rose, somewhat excited, and interrupted Mr. Hale, with a view to ascertain whether the gentleman of North Carolina had really used such an expression. Mr. B. was silent; but Mr. Hale proceeded, declaring that he did not wish to misquote the Senator from North Carolina; but if he did not use the expres-

sion, I will, he exclaimed. I charge that this rection of the President is an attempt to pander to the Roman Catholic vote; but if the gentleman do not like the word, I will use a Yankee word well understood—it is an attempt to fish

12 . 16 .

Mr. Foots obtained the floor, and replied with pointed severity, and some personalities.

Then followed the scene for the report of which we are indebted to "Houston's Senate Debates" Faithful as the report is, no one can fully appreciate the scene, who was not a witness to the perfect good humor of the New Hampshire Senator

rowded Senate and galleries, at the discomfiture of Mr. Foote, who indeed could not help laughing heartily himself. Mr. HALE. Perhaps I should make some explanation to the Senator from North Carolina. I certainly did not mean to misquote or misrepresent him. I am sure he will not suppose that I

and the almost uproarious amusement of the

could do so.

Mr. Badger. Certainly not. Mr. Hale. Now, one word as to what was said which produced such a flood of eloquence from the gentleman from Mississippi. I certainly did not expect that that gentleman and myself would very cordially agree in certain political matters Our positions on some subjects are wide apart and, therefore, it does not seriously disturb my equanimity to find him quite antagonistic in reference to these questions. When he come down apon my political position, with all his Jupiter Tonans, thundering elequence, I regarded it as a matter of course. But really, sir, when a gentleman of his refined taste—eloquence of diction— purity of style—chasteness of manner—and everything contributing to the character of a per-fect orator, is compelled, reluctantly compelled, I doubt not, to pronounce my poor efforts vulgar, i do "feel bad!" [Laughter.] Mr. Foote. 1 did not pronounce the effort

Mr. Hale. It was the language, then?
Mr. Foors. No, it was the sentiment; and, if the Senator will refer to the original, he will had that what I say is strictly true. "Vulgar" is derived from the word "vulgus," which means the common people; and the term simply implies that the sentiment is common among the masses. the Senator will refer to the original, he will find

Mr. HALE. Ah! That is all?

Mr. Foote. Certainly.
Mr. Hale. Then I am very glad to find that my sentiments are becoming so popular! [Laughter.] Now, I do not travel with the dictionary in my pocket, but one of the pages has brought me one of those big dictionaries which we had in the Senate the other day, when the Senator from Ken-tucky lost so much in not being present to hear. Mr. FOOTE. Ah! take care-

Mr. Hale. If so, it has got out! I don't know. nowever, but that if the public were here, and iistened to our poor debates, it might be well for some of us if the injunction were taken off the dictionaries! But I have the dictionary before me, and I find that this "vulgar" word— Mr. Foots. What dictionary is it?

Mr. HALE. Written by one Sam Johnson! [Laughter.] I find, sir, that this vulgar word was used in common by that vulgar fellow, Shak-speare, [Laughter;] also by one Dryden, one Rowe, and a man who used to write doggerel, one John Milton. [Great laughter.] All of them used this "vulgar" word "pander!" Now, in its direct application to this very case, I said that I be-lieved that this was an attempt, on the part of the Administration, to "pander" to the Roman Cath-olic voters, or Roman Catholic prejudices; and I ave credit to the Senator from North Carolinathorities. Will he allow me to look at them for a oment? I do not deny that the word is to b found in the dictionary, or that Shakspeare used it. But I meant to say that it was a word always intended for purposes of scurrility—of vulgar meaning; and, like many other epithets in Shakpeare, not appropriate on all occasions, and cer-

ainly not becoming in such a dignified body at Mr. HALE. I shall read the authorities. Her "O, ye pandering rascals, there's a conspiracy against me

[Great laughter.] Great laughter.]
Mr. Foote. Very well. Would the Senator
firm that "rascal" is Parliamentary language?
Mr. Cameron. Would the Senator be so good as to read the authority again? Some of us on

Mr. HALE. Certainly ; with great pleasure, sir

Why, sir, if I had searched the dictionary from beginning to end, I could not have hit upon a word which more clearly expresses what I mean o convey! This is an attempt on the part of the administration to pander to the passions of the Roman Catholic voters. That is what I think. When the honorable Senator from Mississippi says he has great confidence in the Administra-

Mr. FOOTE. Will the honorable Senator allow me to interrupt him for a moment? The most serious part of what I said was not so much a denial of his allegation, as a solemn call upon him for evidence in support of the charge. Mr. HALE. I understand.

Mr. FOOTE. Allow me further to state my Mr. Hale. Certainly.
Mr. Foore. If a person were arraigned as a riminal, and no evidence of his guilt was pro-

duced, he would certainly go free of punishment; I therefore invoke the Senator to adduce his proofs. I challenge him to the proof.

Mr. Hale. The evidence is to be found in the absence of all proof to the

absence of all proof to the contrary. This is a fair mode of argument, as the Senator must admit. When there is something palpable on the face of the case, if no other motive strikes the mind as being the palpable motive, then the inference is legitimate, in the absence of all proof to the contrary, that that is really the motive.

Mr. Foors. Suppose the Senator were charged with a grave offence, of which he was altogether innocent, though appearances were against him; and if he failed to adduce proof of his innocence,

would he then be justly found guilty?

Mr. Hale. Non constat! The conclusion does not follow from the premises—not at all. But the Senator from Mississippi said that Pope Pius IX was "the man of the age." Why, I thought James K. Polk was "the man of the age!" [Laughter.] I should like to know what right any Demonstrated. ocrat, sound in the faith, has to pronounce Pope Pius IX "the man of the age!" [Laughter.] I did not, propose, however, to go into this question of a mission to Rome. I rose only for the purpose of freeing myself from the charge of using a vulgarism. As modified, however, by the Sena-tor from Mississippi, instead of a charge, it is a compliment. I feel flattered. He says that my sentiment is becoming very common amongst the people. I agree with him. I do believe the peo-ple regard this as an attempt on the part of the Administration to pander to Roman Catholic pre

Mr. Foots. I hope the Senator will allow me to correct him. I did not say that the sentiment was common amongst the people, but that his language was of a very common caste and char-

Mr. Hale. Well, I am a common man! I do do not pretend to be anything else. And now, having exposed the attempt on the part of the Administration as well as I can, I would appeal to Senators; and if there are any other ambitious men in the Senate besides myself, I would call on them to see to it that the man who has prepared this measure doesn't "bring all this grist into his hopper." If there be any other Presidential aspirant here besides myself, I think he had better look well to this business. Did the Senator from Michigan speak to me? [Great laughter, in which the reply of Mr. Cass was lost to the reporter.] Mr. Hale. Well, I am a common man! I de

MR. BOOT IN THE HOUSE. MARCH 15. On the message of the President refusing to ansmit copies of the Slidell correspondence. [An Extract.]

Sir, what will Congress have to do with this territory when we shall have acquired it? Some sort of Government must be provided for it, of course; but the difficulty will be to determine what sort of a Government it shall be. Old-fashioned statesmen would think the Constitution settled that question, but they are green. If auchitled that question, but they are green. [Laugh ter.] They are not up to the progressive spirit o

ter.] They are not up to the progressive spirit of the day. It was not settled whether the Government should be civil or military. There were a good many arguments in favor of a military Government. In old times, lawgivers required previous training and experience—some knowledg of what was called the science of Government they had been sent to school in their youth, and had been diligent in study in their maturer years, and even in their old age. Even then there might be found some who confessed to some doubts, and be found some who confessed to some doubts, and distrusted their own judgment. But not so with your military ruler. All that is wanted in his case

your military ruler. All that is wanted in his case is to clap epaulets on his shoulders and moustache on his lip, and you have a Lyourgus, a Solon, in full uniform. [Laughter.] And the way they manage affairs is a caution. Why, they will legislate for a whole province in one evening, over the bottle; and then, as to the judicature, they will settle that over a pipe in the morning. The way they dispose of their criminal docket—and I believe they have no other in their courts—is truly admirable. From the highest crime—from high treason against the United States in Mexico, down to killing a Mexican babe, complaint,

trial, and execution—all is done in one day. Error is impossible with them; doubts never embarrass them. They act with a promptitude that ought to excite more attention here at home than it appeared to do. But if we are to have a civil Government, then in that case we here may have something to say about it; then we might inter-

ere. The time had been when we had had somethin The time had been when we had had something to say on the question whether we would or would not have territory; and if that question could now be submitted to the People, he really believed they would say, "Let Mexico and the Mexicans alone—avoid that leprosy." But they have given the control over the subject to you; and you, sir, have surrendered it to the Executive, and even now are granting him all the money he asks to carry out his plans, not yours. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Stanton) yesterday taunted mem. carry out his plans, not yours. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Stantos) yesterday taunted members on this floor with being professedly opposed to the war and the conquest of Mexican territory, and yet giving the President everything he asked to carry on the war. Thank God, that shot did not hit me at all—I vote as I talk. But to proceed. The President might soon communicate to them the fact of the acquisition of this new territory, and then they might refer it to the Committee on Territories to report a plan for a Territotory, and then they might refer it to the Committee on Territories to report a plan for a Territorial Government over it. Now, whatever form of
Government shall be decided upon, there is one
little extract from the old ordinance of 1787—one
little proviso which certain of us wish to put into
it, just to please our constituents and ourselves—
something to exclude slavery from that territory,
as it was excluded from the old Northwest Territory—and, what is more, we mean to have it in
if we can put it there. There can be no surprise,
no unfairness, in this: there has been no concealif we can put it there. There can be no surprise, no unfairness, in this; there has been no concealment of our purpose. More than eighteen months since we told you that we were opposed to any acquisition of territory; that we would do all we could to keep it out, and some of you promised to help us, as you well remember; but we also told you that if you did bring in territory, we would do our best to restrain slavery from entering it. You know that we have entreated, implored you, as you loved the Union, to let this cup pass from us; but you would not listen—you thought we were not in earnest. We have never interfered were not in earnest. We have never interfered with slavery in the States; but when you make it a national affair, when it becomes one of your na-tional enterprises to carry slavery into territory now free, then we have something to say about it, and I trust we shall show you that we have some-thing to do with it. We say this in all good huthing to do with it. We say it in earnest. You manage your side very well; and you have the right to do so. I hope we of the North shall learn to act as wisely as you Southern gentlemen do. We make no complaint of your doing your best to acmake no complaint of your doing your best to ac-complish that which you consider to be your right, and we do not suspect you of thinking that we are doing more than we believe to be right to defeat you. If you do, we cannot help it. This acquisition of Mexican territory, in one form or an other, is inevitable; and so is the strife between other, is inevitable; and so is the strife between slavery and anti-slavery, free States and slave States, North and South. It cannot be avoided; it must come; ay, it is come. The note of alarm has been sounded at the North; and, unless I mistake the Pilgrim stock, you will find Northern obstinacy full a match for your Southern chivalry. You have got into the field first; you come better annual but I contains make in works. arrayed; but Jonathan can wake up, only give him time; and when he does, he will give you a lively tune, sir. We have no time to waste in discussion. Our minds are made up, and we are pre-pared for hard words, such as fanatics, incendiapared for hard words, such as fanatics, incendiaries, hypocrites, &c. So sort your vocabulary to suit yourselves, and we will take all in perfect good nature. We shall keep aloof from all personal animosity, and when all is over, and we have learnt who is right and who is wrong, and where the error commenced, we will come together, if you please, like brethren, as we were before.

Sir the hysiness of President making is cathed. Sir, the business of President-making is one that I do not engage in. I have no more authority to do so than any other citizen of my Congressional district; but I am very free to give you my opinions on this question, and how it will affect the politics of the free States, and how that may incilentally affect the Presidential election. The dentally affect the Presidential election. The South, I have no doubt, will not vote for any man who is in favor of the anti-slavery proviso. That we understand; they have told us so frankly and in a good spirit, without any apparent disposition to quarrel with us. They have told us what we have to expect from them; and that, sir, is right. I mean to do the same by the South; I mean to give them my opinions, and they may judge of their value. We will vote for no man who is not constitutional right to put in such a provise, or doubts the expediency of it, cannot have the vote of the North. I do not know but the Locofocos may give their votes for such a man; but the men may give their votes for such a min; but the men of the South may rest assured that no Whig can get the vote of a single free State unless he will acknowledge himself to be in favor of the proviso at this time; and all your old funky politicians who have been here for the last three months talking about reconciling existing differences and fig-uring out majorities for candidates who are to run, uncommitted or committed against the pro-viso, deceive you as they deceive themselves. I have done all I could to avoid this issue. I have stood by the "no territory" issue as long as there was any chance of success, but it is an obsolete idea now. I know my friends here tell me they

idea now. I know my friends here tell me they are opposed to the acquisition of territory. I have no doubt they are opposed to the war too, but they vote for appropriations to carry it on, while they know it is prosecuted for nothing and can end in nothing but the acquisition of territory, whether the treaty be ratified or not.

Sir, we have no idea of being humbugged on this question, and I would advise Southern gentlemen to be particularly careful that they are not. I know this is their affair, and not mine; but my kindness and respect for those gentlemen induce me to make a single suggestion to them.

It is well known that there are a set of Northern doughfaces aspiring to the Presidency, who ern doughfaces aspiring to the Presidency, who are in the market bidding for Southern votes, by repudiating the proviso. There is not one of those, so far as I know, but has at some time professed opposition to the extension of slavery. Some of them position to the extension of slavery. Some of them on the Missouri question, and others still more recently. One lately officiated as engrossing clerk of the proviso in his own State, as charged in the newspapers, and not contradicted, so far as I have seen. However that may be, it will not be denied that he has within the last two years professed to be in favor of the proviso to the two million bill, as it passed the House at the first session of the last Courses. Now sir Lear respect a lion bill, as it passed the House at the first session of the last Congress. Now, sir, I can respect a man who was born and educated and resides in the midst of slavery, though he be in favor of extending that institution into our newly acquired territory; and when he claims that it is the right of the slaveholders to carry and hold their slaves there, though I differ with him in opinion, I can believe him sincere and honest. But for a man born, educated, and residing in a free State, and professing anti-slavery sentiments, to chop about on the eve of an election, and pander to the slave power, in the miserable hope of political advancement, is to deserve the name by which he should ever after be known—doughface. Judas Iscariot was a gentleman compared with such a man, because, when he had reflected on the enormity of his crime, he had the grace to go out and hang his crime, he had the grace to go out and hang himself. I confess I think these doughfaces are also committing suicide, but they deserve no credit for it, because they do not intend it. They think they are taking the political balsam of life.

Since we cannot avoid this sectional strife, let us carry it on like gentlemen. Let us bring out gentlemen for our candidates who will fairly represent our respective principles. Let us have nothing to do with traitors but to punish them on either side. It would not only deprive you of your self-respect, but it would be bad policy for you to take up a doughface for your candidate. If you were to elect such a man, he would cheat you before you were done with him. Be sure of that. You can put no trust in the dogs. They have been telling the Northern people all along that they were opposed to the extension of slavery, and it is just as likely that they told the truth then as that they do now. But you cannot elect one of these men half as easily as you can one of your own who is a gentleman. If you do not believe this, try the experiment. Set up a doughface for your candidate, and if the Northern voters do not whip the dust out of his jacket I will confess my error. I have so high an opinion of your people as to believe that you cannot unite them on any candidate but a gentleman; and if this be so, they certainly will not unite on a doughface.

We shall try hard to unite at the North, and I believe we shall be able to effect a union of all but the doughfaces, and them we will not have with us. They belong to you, and you may brand them and take them away as soon as you please. Since we cannot avoid this sectional strife, le

each other better. Both are in favor of extend-

each other better. Both are in favor of extending the area of freedom. One goes for making the Mexicans free against their will; the other for carrying liberty to all the sons of the South, of every shade of color, by every constitutional means. Each thinks the National Government has something to do with slavery; each can find in the Constitution authority to do just what they desire to have done, and no more; and each distrusts everything on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line.

I know these Liberty men pretty well. I represent more of them, perhaps, than any gentleman here. There are many good men among them, though as politicians I have little reason to love them, for they all vote against me. I am too pro-slavery for them, for on some questions I vote on the same side with some slaveholders.

And now for the Barnburners or Locofoco anti-slavery men. You have all the time been keen for this war, and professed to be keen for the proviso. You know that you have contributed to make Texas three times as large as she was when she Texas three times as large as she was when she annexed, and you know that every acre thus added was free, and by your assistance has been made slave territory, and that the proviso can never touch it; and let me tell you that other folks know this just as well as you do, and you have got to make speedy atonement for this sin, or be cast into the pit with the doughfaces. Resolutions at your Conventions and speeches by John Van Buren and other leaders alone will not do, though very good in their way; you must vote for the proviso also.

Van Buren and other leaders alone will not do, though very good in their way; you must vote for the provise also.

Aside from political organization in the free States, there are several classes of men who we expect will help to resist the aggressions of the slave power. First, the men of wealth, education, and leisure, who understand perfectly well the unfairness of allowing representation for slaves, and, though they will adhere to the Constitution, will never consent to extend this inequality any further than it requires. Second, there are the philanthropists, real and professed. The philanthropist by profession you will find an ugly customer. He is always a reformer; but in this business he will work with a will, for he will be reforming your sins, and not his own.

ness he will work with a will, for he will be reforming your sins, and not his own.

And last, though not least, there are the laboring men of the North—the hardy sons of toil, who
know that it is to labor they must look for every
earthly thing of value, and that therefore it is
their policy, and they believe it to be their duty,
to elevate labor by every means in their power.

They cannot fail to see that slavery tends to degrade their calling, and that the more slavery. grade their calling, and that the more slavery is extended the stronger will be that tendency.

I have only time to add that, if my voice could reach them, I would say, Freemen of the North to

From the National Intelligencer. IMPORTANT NEWS NROM EUROPE. REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Abdication of Louis Philippe—A Republic demande by the Chambers — Conflict with the National Guard—Five Hundred Killed in the Streets of Paris—The City in the Possession of the People

The steamer Cambria, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of February, arrived at New York on Saturday, after a passage of twenty-one days, having been delayed by strong head winds In addition to the commercial intelligence by her, she brings most thrillingly important political intelligence from France, which will doubtless be felt throughout Europe.

It appears that Louis Philippe, fearing the occurrence of a disastrous revolution at his death.

currence of a disastrous revolution at his death, has abdicated in favor of his grandson, the Count de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Orleans, de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Orleans, so as to guide and assist him in establishing the power of his throne on a solid basis, before his death. The Chamber of Deputies, however, sustained by the people, have demanded the formation of a Republic, and the immediate termination of Monarchical Government. The Duke de Nemours was proposed as Re

gent, but rejected.

It was proposed by Obillon Barrot that a regency should be formed under the Duchess D'Orleans, until the Count de Paris should attain his majority; but that has been rejected, and a Republic insisted upon.

We copy below all the details which have

reached us in relation to these exciting events, as furnished by an Extra from the Baltimore Sun: From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

We noticed in our last the feverish state in which political affairs stood in Paris on the night which political affairs stood in Paris on the night of Thursday, the 10th of February, and we regret to announce that each day has added to that ex-citement, which had increased to such a pitch on the 22d, the day on which it had been fixed to hold the great reform banquet, that the entire city was in open insurrection. The conversation which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday evening, between Barrot and Duchatel, which took piace in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday evening, between Barrot and Duchatel, prepared the people for the formal prohibition of the reform banquet, which was to take place on the following day. Proclamations by the Prefect of Police, and an order of the day by the Commander of the National Guards, were published, forbidding the banquet and all assemblages of the People, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs. In consequence of these acts of Government, the opposition Deputies met and resolved that the banquet should not take place, that the people be entreated to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of Ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies. It was further resolved, that, should this motion be negatived, they would resign their functions as Deputies.

The army collected within Paris and the surrounding villages and forts considerably exceeded one hundred thousand men, and orders had been given for the military occupation of all the points of the capital on which the assemblage of the people might be expected.

As the day advanced the assemblage in the

ple might be expected.

As the day advanced, the assemblages in the As the day advanced, the assemblages in the streets gradually increased, until dense crowds filled the principal thoroughfares leading to the legislative chambers; and large bodies of police and military were called out to preserve order. They assembled in great multitudes around the Chamber of Deputies, and forced their way over the walls. They were attacked by the troops, and dispersed, but reassembled in various quarters. They showed their hatred of M. Guizot by demolishing his windows, and attempting to force an entrance into his hotel, but were again repulsed by troops. All the military in Paris, and all the National Guards, were summoned to arms, and every preparation made on the part of Government to put down the people. The latter raised barricades in various places, and unpaved the streets, overturned omnibuses, and made preparations for a vigorous assault, or a protracted resistance.

All the accounts from Paris represent the city All the accounts from Paris represent the city in a terrific state of excitement and dismay the whole of that day. All the streets leading to the Chamber of Deputies were, like the bridge, occupied by strong detachments of troops, and no one was allowed to pass, except the Deputies, the newspaper reporters, and those who were furnished with special tickets of admission.

Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle. PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.
The accounts which I sent you this morning will have prepared you for great confusion in the streets of Paris, great assemblages of the people, and partial disturbance, if not for actual insur-

most dense. A few minutes afterwards, an immense body of persons, almost all dressed in blouses, and said to amount to upwards of six thousand, appeared from the direction of the Boulevards, but no one could exactly say from what place they came. They marched in procession, holding each other's arms, and sung the Marseillaise in one general chorus. When passing Durand's restaurant, they gave three cheers for reform, and then proceeded, without stopping, to the Place de la Concorde—their evident intention being to make their way to the Chamber of Deputies. At the bridge opposite the Chamber of Deputies, however, they were stopped by a large body of cavalry and infantry, drawn up on the bridge. They were then brought to a stand still, and their numbers were so great that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest events of greater importance than had taken place of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest or provise of greater importance than had taken place of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest or prevail by the legal and calm expression of its opinion." They were then brought to a stand still, and their numbers were so great that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest squares in Europe. Just at that moment, a portion of the regiment of cavalry at the bridge charged upon the mass, separated and drove a considerable portion back towards the Boulevards, while the rest were driven into the Champs Elysées and down the Rue Rivoli.

The whole of the Place was cleared in less time than can be conceived; but the soldiers, though they did their duty with great determination and they did their duty with great determination and effect, so far from using unnecessarily harsh means, appeared to go about it with great humanity, and even good humor. The portion of the crowd driven back towards the Boulevards, and still marching in order, and arm in arm, had four National Guards at their head, armed with sabres. In the Place de la Madeleine, an attempt was made by the troops to disperse them, which was only partially successful; and shortly afterwards, they met another large body, the leaders of whom fraternally embraced the National Guardsmen. On arriving in front of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangers, they stopped, and sung the Marseillaise On arriving in front of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangers, they stopped, and sung the Marseillaise in full chorus. They then began to cry out "A bas Guizot! a bas le Ministere!" and the excitement was evidently increasing. At length, a very young man took up a large stone, which he hurled against the great gate of the hotel, an example which was followed by the rest, who began knocking against the cross- a shower of storage was ing against the gate; a shower of stones was thrown at the same time, and broke several win-dows. During this time, a body of the Municipal Guards, who were drawn up within the gates, deliberately loaded their muskets, and prepared for what might follow; but a body of cavalry, emerging from the Rue des Capucines, at that moment charged, bruck some of the most active with the flat sides of their sabres, and very soon succeeded in dispersing the growd and relieving succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and relieving the residence of the President of the Council from

he danger it was in.

In a small street in the neighborhood of the Rue Vivienne, a body of ruffians attempted to break into a gunmaker's shop, but failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor marchand de bois, and plundered it of the small quantity of firewood it contained, which they formed into stakes. In it contained, which they formed into stakes. In the different attacks made by the troops, some severe blows were occasionally dealt, and, upon the whole, a considerable number of persons received sabre cuts and severe bayonet wounds; but I did not hear of any one being killed.

I may as well mention that among the other cries which issued from the crowd, was that of "Vive la ligne," which was to be heard every time the compact bodies, which appeared from time to time, passed a regiment of infantry. A great number of prisoners were taken by the police, who

er of prisoners were taken by the police, who ad been caught in the act of uttering seditious

had been caught in the act of uttering seditious cries, or throwing stones.

These are the principal incidents which have come within my notice in the course of the day. They were not very serious in themselves, but they are just of a nature that might at any moment lead to a catastrophe. One thing must appear evident to any one who has seen the aspect of Paris this day; and that is, that the Government, in determining not to allow the procession of Deputies, and the enormous additional number of persons which would have assembled had it taken place, came to a wise determination. Whether they would not have done better had they given the orders for stopping it at an earlier they given the orders for stopping it at an earlier period, and before the preparations were made, is another matter. I think they would. Had the is another matter. I think they would. Had the notice been given three days ago, that the meeting was not to be allowed, a great deal of the excitement and confusion of this day would have been avoided. The excuse of the Government is, that it did not interfere until the promoters of the banquet began to organize and arrange National Guards and other persons to form the procession. The excuse is hardly tenable, for it was known, and clearly announced several days before, that the procession was to be one of the principal

parts of the demonstration. It is rumored that eleven of the twelve Deputies of Paris have re-IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY.—At the mee

IMPRACIMENT OF THE MINISTRY.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, the Deputies of the Opposition, to the number of 53, submitted the following proposition:

"We propose to place the Minister in accusation as a submitted the following proposition: on as guilty—
"1. Of having betrayed the honor and the in

"1. Of having betrayed the honor and the interests of France.

"2. Of having falsified the principles of the Constitution, violated the maranties of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.

"3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute for the free expression of public opinion the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the Representative Government. "4. Of having trafficked, for ministerial pur

"4. Of having trafficked, for ministerial purposes, in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.

"5. For having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the State, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom.

"6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guarantied to them by the charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.

"7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation."

[Here follow the signatures, M. Odillon Barrot

t the head.]
M. Genoude submitted, in his own name, a pro-

At the head.]

M. Genoude submitted, in his own name, a proposition of accusation against the Minister, conceived in these terms:

"Whereas the Minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for electoral reform, has occasioned troubles, I propose to put in accusation the President of the Conncil and his colleagues."

The Reform Manifestation.—The following is the reform manifestation issued on Monday morning, by the Opposition, and published in all the Liberal papers, and by which the Ministry support their reasons for prohibiting the banquet:

"Reform Manifestation.—The General Committee charged to organize the banquet of the 12th arrondissement, thinks it right to state that the object of the demonstration fixed for Tuesday is the legal and pacific exercise of a constitutional righthe right of holding political meetings, without which, representative government would only be a derision. The Ministry having declared and maintained at the Tribune that this right is subjected to the good pleasure of the police, deputies of the opposition, peers of France, ex-deputies, members of the Council General, magistrates, officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the National Guard, members of the Central Committee of Electors of the Opposition, and editors of newspapers of Paris, have accepted the invitation which was made, to take part in the demonstration, in order to protest, in virtue of the law, against an illegal and arbitrary pretension.

"As it is natural to foresee that this public protest may attract a considerable gathering of citizens; as it may be assumed, also, that the National Guards of Paris, faithful to their motto, "Liberté, Ordre Public," will desire, on this occasion, to accomplish the demonstration and protecting order, and preventing all collision by their presence; and as, in the expectation of a numerous meeting of the National Guards and of citizens, it seems of the country that the national Guards and of citizens, it seems of the country that the national guards and of citizens, it seems o

The accounts which I ami you than morning Since we cannot avoid this sectional strife, let we reported you for actual immercance or respective principles. Let w have nothing to do with trailors but to paraids them on the part of the properties of the paraids of

PARIS, Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

After I dispatched my letters last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to post hour, occurred. In several streets running into the Rue St. Denis and the Rue St. Martin, the people erected barricades, by tearing up the paving-stones, seizing carts, omnibuses, &c. Most of these barricades were soon carried by the municipal guards and troops; but at some of them severe engagements took place, notwithstanding the people were almost entirely unarmed. The markets, the Place de la Concorde, the Place du Carousel, the Boulevards, the Rue St. Honore, and an immense number of other streets and places, were occupied by the troops. In fact, the whole of Paris was occupied, as if civil war had been everywhere raging. The troops remained with their arms in their hands all night. As, I sturned into the Rue St. Denis, the dragoons, who with their arms in their hands all night. As, I turned into the Rue St. Denis, the dragoons, who were stationed close by the Porte, received orders to charge; and I saw them gallop down the street at a rapid rate, with their drawn swords gleaming in the sun. At the same moment, detachments of light dragoons and infantry hastened after them. From that it was clear that additional assistance was required wearingth the scale in the From that it was clear that additional assistance was required against the people in that quarter.

On leaving the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multitude approaching, headed by a red flag. From the haste with which they advanced, it was plain that they were being pursued by the military. About an hour ago, I observed artillery advancing towards the Boulevards, with the object, no doubt, of being directed on the Rue St. Martin and that neighborhood. The Rue St. Honore is occupied with an immense crowd. The garden of the Palais Royal is closed. All the passages are also closed and occupied with troops. You would find it difficult to conceive the mournful attitude of this usually gay city at this moment. Shops closed everywhere—soldiers everywhere—alarm and anxiety among all classes. Not a single omnibus to be seen; not a carriage, not a cart; only a few hack cabs. Here and there vehicles overthrown; the pavement turned up; gas lamps werthrown; the pavement turned up; gas lamps mashed, and the remains of wanton destruction

requently visible.

Great numbers of fresh troops have been Great numbers of fresh troops have been marched into Paris this morning, from the towns and garrisons within reach of the capital.

The National Guard, though the rappel was frequently beaten last evening, scarcely turned out at all. In many places, it is said that scarcely three persons, in a whole company, answered the rappel. This morning, the rappel has been again beaten with a like result. In the districts where the National Guards did assemble, they cried, "Vive la Réforme!" and sung the Marseillaise.

Three o'clock.—The Guizot Ministry has resigned. A deputation of the officers of the Nasigned. A deputation of the officers of the National Guard went to the Tuileries to demand that it should be dismissed, when they were told by General Jacqueminot, commanding the National Guard, that the Ministry had given in its

resignation.

The red aspect of the sky in the direction of Mont-Valerein showed that an incendiary fire

was raging there.

Four o'clock.—The intelligence of the resigna-Four o'clock.—The intelligence of the resignation of the Ministry is spreading like wildfire through the city, and is everywhere received with every demonstration of joy. At this moment there is an immense crowd on the Boulevard, shouting "Vive la Réforme!" A general, commanding the troops, exclaimed, "You shall have reform." "And the dismissal of the Ministry!" cried the people. "Their dismissal, and accusation, and everything!" was the answer, and it was received with shouts of applause.

with shouts of applause.

The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin still continues, and troops are proceeding to it. When, however, they shall learn the overthrow of the Ministry, it is believed that hostilities will immediately cease.
In passing the bank just now, I saw the mob had

got possession of the guard house at the corner. They had torn down the flag, and a fellow hoist-Fresh troops are being summoned to Paris. The regiment of carbineers, in garrison at Provins, are expected momentarily. At Clichy, the inhabitants have been told to prepare for the reception of tracers.

ception of troops.

During last night, the barricades of yesterday morning were removed. However, this morning large numbers of the populace were under arms and rebuilding barricades. The streets of St. Denis, St. Martin, Rambuteau, St. Sauvier de Gravilliers, and all the narrow streets adjoining, have been barricaded and so well defended that, up to 11 o'clock, the troops had failed in their attempts to take possession of them. The Munici-pal Guard were repulsed to the Rue Montorquoil by the firing of the populace. The garrison of thirty thousand troops are all employed to guard the innumerable avenues to the Place Gerard. Many of the regiments are overcome with fatigue. The Council of Ministers and a crowd of Parliamentary dignitaries have taken refuge in the chateau. Fresh troops are expected every mo-

chateau. Fresh troops are expected every moment by railway.

Half-past four.—All Government officials have been ordered to place themselves under arms as National Guards. The troops of the line have been provided with hatchets to cut down the barricades. The 2d, 4th, and 5th legions of the National Guards, have mustered strongly, shouting "Vive la Réforme! A bas Guizot!" Therevolt now appears to be concentrated in the St. ing "Vive la Réforme! A bas Guizot "The revolt now appears to be concentrated in the St. Denis and St. Martin quarters, where a sharp fire is kept up between the insurgents and the Municipal Guard. It is rumored that the artillery is directed to destroy the barricades, and that cannon have been fired in the streets.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Vavin, the deputy of the 11th arrondissement of Paris, rose, and, in the name of himself and the other deputies for Paris, addressed some questions to the Minister of the Interior, with respect to the recent events in Paris.

deputies for Paris, addressed some questions to
the Minister of the Interior, with respect to the
recent events in Paris.

M. Guizot, who had shortly before entered the
Chamber, immediately rose and said: "I have
nothing to say at the present moment to the questions of the honorable member. The King has sent
for Count Molé, who is empowered to forma Ministry." [Loud cries of "bravo" and cheers followed this announcement, which appeared to annoy
M. Guizot.] He then continued: "We are not
to be prevented by such manifestations as those I
now hear, as long as we remain in office, which
will be till our successors are appointed, from doing our duty. We shall consider ourselves answerable for all that may happen. We shall act
in everything we do according to our best judgment and our consciences, and according to what
we consider the interests of the country."

After some interruption created by this announcement—

After some interruption created by this announcement—

M. Odillon Barrot rose and said: "In consequence of the situation of the Cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the proposition which I made yesterday," (the impeachment.) [Loud cries of "yes, yes," and "no, no."] I will submit to the decision of the Chamber on the point. [No, no.]

M. Dupin then rose and said: "The first thing necessary for the capital is peace. It must be relieved from anarchy. Every one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Homage has been done to the rest of the nation. But the people must know that its deliberations must not be on the public way. The assemblages must cease. I do not see how the Ministry, who are provisionally charged with the public affairs, can occupy

proposed. A procession of persons in blouses, and armed, have just passed, carrying the throne of the throne-room of the Tuileries on their shoulders in triumph, singing the Marseilles hymn. There has been a frightful loss of life, and, in many instances the troops have refused to act against the stances, the troops have refused to act against the people.

The number of killed is said to be upwards of

The number of killed is said to be upwards of five hundred, principally in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuileries. An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at 11 o'clock, which failed.

The toosin has been sounding all day throughout Paris. All Paris is in the hands of the National Guards and the people. Count Molé was first named and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamations appointing them Ministers are torn down everywhere by the public.

General Lamorciere has been appointed commander of the National Guards. The placard was signed by Thiers and Barrot. It is said General Lamorciere is killed, or at all events wounded.

wounded.

The palace of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people, after a great deal of carnage. An attack was made at 1 o'clock on the carnage. An attack was made at 1 o'clock on the palace of the Tuileries. The Tuileries is in the hands of the National Guard.

The people are throwing the furniture out of the windows and are burning it; and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuileries itself. The people had penetrated into the cellars of the Tuileries, and are distributing the wine among

The people are also in possession of the rail-way stations and barriers. The rails have been removed, to prevent the troops from arriving from

the country. The passengers from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return from Neufchatel to Boulogne, as the railway is stopped. All communications have been cut off with Paris. The mail and passengers returned to Amiens

BRITISH MINISTRY FALLING.

The revolution is not confined to France. It is clear that Lord John Russell's Ministry is on the point of being driven from power. France changes from a monarchy to a republic; but in England there will be only a change of Ministers. Every-thing, however, at such a moment, is pregnant with great consequences

thing, however, at such a moment, is pregnant with great consequences.

Lord John Russell propounded his budget in the House of Commons on the evening of the 18th of February, and the excitement it created may be inferred from the fact that all the approaches to the House were blocked up by crowds of well-dressed persons hours before the customary time

of beginning business.

Never did budget receive a less favorable welcome. The only remitted tax is that on foreign copper ore, which only produces the trifling sum of £41,000. That portion of the financial exposé which proposes to improve the national defences up the subject of the chances of a collision with France. Lord John Russell insisted that, although there was nothing to justify a war, the nation mu

os prepared.
The attendance of members was unusually large. and Peers' sons, and others who have the entree on such occasions, mustered in great force.

The bill to re-open diplomatic relations with Rome has sustained a check, virtually amounting to a defeat. The feeling in England seems to be

to a defeat. The feeling in England seems to be very strong against the measure, owing to the prejudice against the Pope and the Catholics.

The present Ministry are evidently doomed, and betray all the vacillations of lost men. Defeated in the Lords on the Diplomatic Relations—defeated in the Commons on the appropriations—opposed on the budget—and obliged to make one explanation after another—having recourse to a secret committee for the estimates, and then giving that up as impracticable, their reign seems to be of short duration. On Tuesday night they gave up the secresy of the committee on the navy and army estimates they had proposed the night before. We shall now know the true reason for increasing those estimates.

increasing those estimates.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, Lord Hardwick moved for a Committee on the Navigation Laws, in a speech violently opposing any alteration of those laws. Lord Grey said the Government did not oppose the motion, though they did not think it necessary. He believed that the in-quiry asked for would show the strongest neces-

NEW MEXICO AND SLAVERY.

A Convention is to be held in New Mexico, to deliberate on the subject of annexation to the United States. From the following paragraph we may learn that the scheme of slavery-propa gandism is rapidly unfolding itself.

The Santa Fe Republican refers to the approaching Convention, which is to decide the question of annexation to the United States, as an event of great interest. "The members of the Convention, it is feared, may be influenced by the operation,

tion, it is feared, may be influenced by the operation of unjust means in giving a final decision;
but we trust in the honor and honesty of those
yhom the people have chosen to represent their
wishes and opinions."

The question of the establishment of a State
Government, and of the introduction of slavery
therein, is discussed at some length. The editor
argues, that slaveholders, from their proximity to
the new State, will be the first to emigrate thither,
and he claims that they should be protected in and he claims that they should be protected in their property. In other words, that the exist-ence of slavery in the newly acquired territory shall be fully recognised. This right is insisted upon with much earnestness.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. FROM LONDON.

GIBSON SQUARE, LONDON, February 25, 1848.

DEAR SIR: We have been during the last three Dear Sin: We have been during the last three days in a state of the greatest excitement, in consequence of the collision which has taken place between the French Government and the people, the result of which has been the overthrow of the Guizot-Administration. The papers I send will furnish you with a consecutive history of the whole affair, up to the latest period at which my communication can be posted. As I need not narrate the facts which you will receive through these channels, I shall content myself with an observation or two on the relation of these events to the prosperity of human interests in other countries, and on the character of the new ministry.

The present is a period in which a mighty struggle is going forward between Despotism and Liberty throughout the greater portion of Europe. So rife is the context, that, within a few weeks, we have no less than five countries, from which the irron yoke of political slavery has been removed, either as the result of popular effort, or of propries monta, on the part of discerning rulers. The course adopted by France, of late, has tended greatly to enbarrass the movements of libera minds, and to strengthen the hands of their enamies. The bad influence of the French Government was threatening the most disastrous results, and nothing could be more opportune and more providential than the check which has been given to the crooked policy it has been pursuing. Had to unseat the Guizot ministry, the result would therefore have been fatal to the interests of liberty throughout the world. We have great reason for correct allied to unseat the Guizot ministry, the result would therefore have been fatal to the interests of liberty throughout the world. We have great reason for great that the whole counters which has been effected, although you will observe that, in most cases, the Count which has been effected, although you will observe that, in most case, the Count which has been effected, although you will observe that, in most case, the Count which has been effected, although you will observe that, in most case, the Count which has now coursed failed to mind the world of the counters of the counter of the providential than the check which has been effected, although you will observe that, in most case, the Count when the counters of the counter of the cou

It was proposed by Odillon Barrot that a regrege should be formed under the Duchess D'Orleans and the Paris should attain his majority; but that has been rejected, and a Republic insisted upon.

The Duchess D'Orleans and the Count de Paris which Pucke de Nemours and a large pant of officers on horseback. The Duchess D'Orleans he Count de Paris was in deep mourning. At 4 o'clock, the Duchess D'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duck de Nemours and a large party of officers on horseback. The Duchess D'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duck de Nemours and a large party of officers on horseback. The Duchess D'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duck de Nemours, had been at the Chamber and the Duck de Nemours, had been at the Chamber and the Sepole, who penetrated into the Chamber of Deputies, which has declared tisel of permanence. The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Considerable talents, of moderate opinions, and dry clever as a financier. Of M. Tooqueville, the Minister of Public Instruction, it is unnecessary for me to speak, as he has an American sell as European reputation. I only hope he will be able to carry out his views on religious as well as the Minister of Public Instruction, it is unnecessary for me to speak, as he has an American sell as European reputation. I only hope he will be able to carry out his views on religious as well as the Minister of Public Instruction, it is unnecessary for me to speak, as he has an American sell as European reputation. I only hope he will be able to carry out his views on religious as well as corrected by a party of the National Ganzari and an accurate the proposed of the purposes of the purpose of have to be thankful for a move in the right direction. There are men in France whom I should
have been glad to see advanced to the position of
leaders, but who are at present kept back only
because they are too good for the purposes of the
Citizen King. No ministry is likely to acquire the
confidence of the French people, which does not
include such names as Odillon Barrot, Lasteyrie,
Lacrosse, Carnot, Guistave de Beaumont, Duvergicr de Hauranne, Malleville, Arago, &c. Would
that they could hold office, and be faithful to the
great principles with which their names stand aesociated. Let us still hope that the pressure of
public opinion may carry such men up into their public opinion may carry such men up into their proper places.

To advert to our own affairs: The Committee

on the state of the West Indies is now sitting; but from what I can learn of the character of its proceedings, as well as from its constitution, I fear we must not anticipate that its results will prove favorable to the interests of the slave. Constituted as the committee is, of Protectionists, anxious only to secure for their friends a good hold of the national purse-strings, and Free Traders, who appear to have thrown the interests of the slave overboard, you will readily perceive that we have no reason to anticipate a report which will tend to secure the grand object to which you are

nave no reason to anticipate a report which will tend to secure the grand object to which you are dedicated.

I am happy at the same time to be able to inform you, that owing to an influence which I do not wish to describe, queries are being put which will elicit information of a most valuable, though at the same time of the most distressing character. While the leading questions are of a mere party character, it will be found that they are followed up by others, which elicit the most important disclosures. I may observe, that evidence has been presented during the last day or two, to prove a tremendous increase of slave-dealing since the resolutions of 1846, by which encouragement was given to the sugars of Brazil and Cuba. One of the witnesses, I believe a countryman of your own, who understands the matter but too well, proves that the poor creatures who are now being transported across the Atlantic are exposed to far greater suffering than during those palmy days when the horrors of the middle passage prevailed without interruption. It is now discovered that too much room is taken up by allowing these "humans" to lie on their backs, and much space is saved by laving them on their discovered that too much room is taken up by allowing these "humans" to lie on their backs, and much space is saved by laying them on their sides, each man making his arm a pillow for his fellow-sufferer, who lies before him. Some increase is also made to the head room, by placing boards upon them, and jamming them down, as other goods are treated, to pack them into the smallest practicable space. Thus stowed away, as comfortably as Izaac Walton's frog upon the hook, it is said they are allowed water only every two or three days. In addition, there is such gross or three days. In addition, there is such gross neglect, that the place becomes more vile and fil-

by than the stable of Augæus.

It is worth while to observe the harmony be the is worth while to observe the harmony between these confessions and the statement quoted in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, by Mr. Hutt. The following is the language of Mr. Goring: "The mode in which the African slave Goring: "The mode in which the African slave trade was formerly conducted in Pernambuco has now assumed a new feature. Instead of the larger class of vessels, varying from 150 to 300 tons burden each, a smaller kind is now employed, of from 45 to 60 tons. These insignificant looking craft, rigged with boom mainsail and foresail only, sail fast, are of light draught of water, and built low, that they way more easily essence detection that they may more easily escape detection. Should the unfortunate victims be collected in sufficient numbers to fill the vessel, they are spec-

smincher tumbers to mit the vessel, they are specially transferred from the shore to the miserable den, sufficiently noxious with only a moderate number, but intolerable when from 150 to 300 human beings are stowed in the hold of one of these small craft, without space to lie down, or scarcely to stir." This description was written before the arrangement to which I have referred was made, "space to lie down" being now furnished on the economical plan described above.

Since my last, the attention of both Houses of Parliament has been directed to the question of slavery. In the Commons, Mr. Hutt has obtained a committee to consider the best means which we can adopt for mitigating the horrors of the slave trade, and providing for its total extinction. His object was to show the inefficacy of the African coast squadron, in doing which he presented a mass of most imposing facts. I send you the speech in extense. The interest of the discussion was considerably heightened by the remarks of was considerably heightened by the remarks of Mr. Jackson, the member for Newcastle, who, in Mr. Jackson, the member for Newcastle, who, in his maiden speech, gave some most interesting and encouraging proofs of the willingness of the people on the African coast to encourage traffic, and extend their intercourse with civilized countries. Mr. Jackson maintains that "if our squadron would remove from the west coast of Africa, if we had free trade in labor, if we had no foolish restrictions, that we should be able to apply the labors of the Africa indicated and well that we labor of the African judiciously and well, that we should have no cruelties practiced, that we might open a market for our manufactures; and that we should do more to civilize Africa and to prevent the horrors of the slave trade, than by emvent the norrors of the slave trade, than by employing 10,000 ships, with 10,000,000 men to man them." The following fact is given by Mr. Jackson, as an interesting proof of the good influence of commerce on the condition of Africa. Mr. Jackson states that the first vessel he sent to the coast was furnished with 1,000 barrels of powder, and 10,000 muskets; and that the last had neither powder nor muskets, but £1,500 worth of household furniture, and even embellishments

In the House of Lords attention was directed to the same subject, on Tuesday evening, by the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen, for a return of all vessels captured by our navy during 1845, 1846, and 1847; also of those captured by the ships of the Portuguese, French, and American squadrons during the same years.

The absorbing topic with us at the present time is the attempt of Lord John Russell to increase

the income tax to five per cent. for the next two years, and to saddle us with the tax after their years, and to saddle us with the tax after their expiry at the present rate. All parties, everywhere, with the exception of a few Government stipendiaries, are up in arms against this proposal. It is a most interesting circumstance, that the proposed increase of taxation results wholly from the wish of the Government to increase our warlike preparations; and that the amount of the income tax is within a fraction the amount of the difference between our military expenditure now and in 1835. While the people generally are organizing their opposition to this proposed measure, on the ground of the oppressive nature of the tax, the friends of peace are employing the occasion for the purpose of enlightening the public mind, and, if possible, the Government, on the evils of war, and on the folly of increasing military preparations at the present time.

occasion for the purpose of enlightening the public mind, and, if possible, the Government, on the evils of war, and on the folly of increasing military preparations at the present time.

The National Defences Committee, which was formed soon after the purpose of the Government was scented, is displaying very great activity in the good cause, and has invited persons from all parts of the country to assemble, on Wednesday next, at the Hall of Commerce, for the purpose of deciding on the steps which shall be taken, if possible, to defeat the war party. Our walls are extensively placarded with the following notice issued by the Defences Committee:

"Secret reasons for increasing the so-called National Defences.—The number of military and naval men who have seats in the House of Commons is one hundred and forty-three, viz: 3 admirals, 3 lieutenant-generals, 3 major-generals, 22 colonels, 28 lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, 43 captains in the army and navy, 21 lieutenants, 4 cornets—143. Besides upwards of one hundred military und naval officers in the House of Lords, and a large proportion of both Houses of Parliament, who, though not actually officers themselves, have members of their families in the army and navy. Ought these men to sit in Parliament, and vote the money of the people into their own pockets? Is not the fact that they do so, a sufficient explanation why our military expenditure is increased upwards of seven millions in the year 1847 over the year 1835—a sum greater than the produce of the income tax, or the whole poor's rates of Great Britain? Are not the lives and liberties of Englishmen more in danger from our own standing army than from any foreign nation?"

It is not too much to say, that the whole country, from north to south, is in a state of the greatest excitement, and in all quarters a determination is manifested to resist a measure characterized by a singular want of good policy and good principle. The present ministry is now in the scales, and before many have the consolution of

Blanck."

The deposition of Louis Philippe has been formally made; the Duchess of Orleans, it is supposed, will be appointed Regent until the Count de Paris atteins his majority. The Tuileries has been pillaged, and the furniture destroyed. The people insist upon the establishment of a republic. Reported Arrival of Louis Philippe at Dover!—A report has been in circulation during the afternoon, that Louis Philippe has arrived in Dover; but our electric despatch says nothing of the circumstance. A Republic has been declared!

REPORT CONFIRMED.—Died, at Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa, of yellow fever, November 26th, 1847, Rev. WILLIAM RAYMOND, of the Mendi 26th, 1847, Rev. William Raymono, of the Mendi Mission, aged 33, greatly lamented. Mr. R. has been in Africa six years. He was a most courageous and devoted missionary, and has preached with great zeal and fidelity. He had upwards of a hundred native scholars in his school, many of them redeemed from slavery or death by his instrumentality. He has been a warm advocate of Peace, Temperance, and Freedom. Owing to his exertions, writes a distinguished English missionary, the slave trade is almost entirely abolished throughout the Sherbro country. He has prevented a destructive war between a British squadron and the native chiefs, and received the thanks of the Commodore and the head King. Mr. R. was a native of Massachusetts, and accompanied the Amistad Africans to their native country. He was temporarily at Sierra Leone on business of was temporarily at Sierra Leone on business of the Mission, when he was arrested by sickness. The Committee of the American Missionary Association propose to send a reinforcement to Kaw-Mendi without delay.

R. WEBSTER'S AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, exhibiting the Origin, Orthograghy, Pronunciation, and Definition of Words, &c. Thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, by Prefessor Channey A. Goodrich, of Yale College, assisted by a number of gentlemen distinguished for their high attainments in the various departments of learning, whose names will be found in the Preface. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a revised edition of Webster's octave Dictionary, embracing all the words in the quarto edition, and also an arrangement of synonyms under the leading words, in one handsome volume of about fourteen hundred pages, at the low price of The merits of Dr. Webster as a lexicographer

are so well known as to render it unnecessary for us to say anything in commendation of this work. We give the following from the publisher's noice:
"The entire work has been re-stereotyped, and
is now beautifully printed upon a new set of

plates.
"Several thousand additional words have been incorporated in this edition, embracing all the terms given in the recent edition in the quarto form.

"The Synopsis and Walker's Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripsical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripsical provided with nuch

ture proper names, have been revised with much "A complete Vocabulary, giving the pronunciation of modern Geographical names, has been added to this edition.

"Great attention has been given in the revision

to the pronunciation. A large number of words having been re-spelled, it will now be found to be a complete Pronouncing Dictionary.

"This edition has been made a Synonymous Dictionary—a new and very important feature not to be found incorporated in the same form int

any similar work.

"The utmost care has been given, in every department of the work, to render it the most perfect and satisfactory ever offered to the public. Considering its comprehensiveness, its numerous essential improvements, and its general utility, it will be found one of the most indispensable and cheanest hooks of the times.

cheapest books of the times.

"For a more particular statement of the principles on which the revision has been conducted, reference is made to the preface of the work."

It is for sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania av-

DOMESTIC MARKETS. . NEW YORK.

The news by the Cambria has had a depressing effect on cotton, and the tendency seems be downward. But little done in flour, though holders con-

esee, at \$6.75 for prime.

Little doing in wheat. The sales to-day do not exceed 3,500 bushels, at \$1.38 a \$1.42 for Southern.
The inquiry for corn light. About 5,000 bushels sold, at 52 a 53 cents for Jersey white. Rye, S1 cents. Oats, 45 a 47 cents.

Mess pork is held at \$10 a \$10.12½, with sales

of 250 barrels at these rates. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMURE.

The news by the steamer Cambria has had no special effect upon the market for breadstuffs. Holders of flour were offering to sell Howard Street brands at \$5.87½, but purchasers were unwilling to give more than \$5.81½. Rye flour, \$3.87½ a \$4. Corn meal, \$2.25 a \$2.37½. The receipts of wheat are very small—prime red, \$1.33 a \$1.38; white, \$1.38 a \$1.45; and family flour white, \$1.45 a \$1.55. White corn, 43 a 46 cents; yellow, 47 a 48 cents. Rye, 80 cents. Maryland oats, 36 a 38 cents. Clover seed, \$3.75 a \$4.12½. The provision market exhibits no change in prices, and has not been affected by the steamer's news. Lard is in fair request at 7½ a 7¾ cents per pound. Beef cattle, \$3.37½ per cwt., gross average. Live hogs, \$6 a \$6.50.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN ALEXANDRIA.

PICH MIN ENEVERSE	F III	and the				
Maryland tobacco	· 199	4361	- 5	2.00	8	\$7.00
Flour, superfine				5.621/	8	5.75
Flour, family	2011			7.00	B	7.50
Wheat, red -	2000	10	-	1.23	8	1.25
Wheat, white		, Dist	100	1.25	8	1.30
Rye -	al de	The same	124	0.70	8	0.75
Corn, white -	200	100	-	0.45		0.46
Corn, yellow -	Pallette.	10 /	0	0.48	8	0.50
Oats -	100		-	0.38	8	0.40
Corn meal, per bu	ashel	27.11	4	0.55	8	0.58
Butter, roll, per p		IDIV	940	0.15	8	0.18
Butter, firkin	211046			0.12	a	0.14
Pork, from wagon	8-	. Ditt.	10	5.621/2	8	5.75
Bacon, new -	139 0	Oley,	120	8.00		8.50
Lard	377	988		00.71/2	8	8.00
	12/11/190	-	E 3 1	San		-

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY HAVE the pleasure to announce their intention of visiting this city, and of giving their first VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT AT CARUSPS

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. (Copyright secured.) AMANDA: A TALE FOR THE TIMES.

BY A SOUTH CAROLINIAN. "Watchman, what of the night?"

PREFACE. The story of "Amanda" illustrates the wickedness of certain Federal and State laws and indicial decrees, and what may be the conse quences of their perpetuity. If Amanda's case should open the eyes of the people to the danger which surrounds them, it will fully answer the THE AUTHOR.

"That is a lovely girl you were walking with this morning, Simpson; who is she?" "It was my sister Amanda." "Indeed?" exclaimed Ballou. "But pardon me,

"Indeed!" exclaimed Ballou. "But pardon me, Simpson, for the style in which I spoke of her; I did not dream that a fellow as ugly as you are could have so beautiful a sister, or I should have been careful how I wounded you by a thought of

the contrast."

Charles Simpson was himself a handsome young man; but his friend, James Ballou, finding he had unwittingly expressed his opinion of a sister's beauty to her own brother, took this bungling

nawittingly expressed his opinion of a sister's beauty to her own brother, took this bungling method of making amends.

Simpson understood it, and jocosely replied, "It needed more wit, Ballou, to get out of that scrape, than your noddle is capacious enough to evolve." "Wit or no wit," retorted Ballou, "I presume it was necessary to substract all the qualities which might have made you a decent looking man, in order to fashion out so beauteous a sister. But in truth, Simpson, joking apart, since it did come out, I may as well say I am smitten by those snarkling black eves and raven ringlets. Excuse out, I may as well say I am smitten by those sparkling black eyes and raven ringlets. Excuse me, old fellow, but I am heartily glad to find it was your sister hanging on your arm, instead of your sweetheart; for I may now stand some chance of success, since I need not be your rival. But Fil tell you what, I was terribly afraid that young lady was your own loved one. Come, Charles, tell me candidly, is your sister engaged or not?"

"Well, Ballou, our intimacy has been such, since we first met within the college walls, that I may very well say to you, without reserve,

I may very well say to you, without reserve, you have my full and cheerful consent to win my sister's heart if you can. I know she is worthy of you, and you of her; and if you did not paint your image there this remains a limit of the state. image there this morning, her virgin heart is yet a blank sheet. If you can write your name upon it, I shall endorse your character for a good hus-band, and help you out with the old folks."

Thus did these two young students of the sen-ior class in Yale College commit themselves to each other on a beautiful moonlight evening, as they were taking a pleasant walk beneath the ancient elms that darken the street which divides the public squares in the centre of New Haven. Charles Simpson was from Cincinnati, Ohio, and James Ballou from Charleston, South Carolina. They first met in the fall of 1819, when to

gether they united with the freshman class in Yale College.

It is not unfrequently the case that friendships are formed by a single glance, which are never after dissolved. So it was with these amiable lads after dissolved. So it was with these amiable lads. Their age, their size, their dispositions, were well suited for companionship. Both were born on the same day, and the day they entered college was the anniversary of their birth. This circumstance, accidentally discovered during their examination, led instantly to a spontaneous salutation, and by evening the two lads had resolved upon occupying the same apartments. Without being rivals for college honors, they were both industrious students, and of high intellectual character. They might have taken the highest honors, but as they might have taken the highest honors, but, as they were neither of them ambitious of that sort of dis-tinction, they studied rather with reference to their future usefulness than the gratification of

Commencement-day was approaching. Young Simpson's parents and their only daughter came to spend the summer in New Haven, and to see Charles take his degree. The evening preceding the day that opens our narrative they had arrived and Charles was conducting his eight rathered. ed, and Charles was conducting his sister to the college museum the morning that young Ballou passed them. As the brother had been attracted into a cordial friendship four years before, so a passing glance sufficed to fix the image of Amanda upon the heart of James Ballou, whilst hers throbbed with a sensation she had never before experi-

young. He was their only child, and their sole heir to a large estate. Soon after their death, he was placed under the care of an excellent teacher, at one of the best schools in the city of Charles-ton; and, as he boarded with his instructor, he had ton; and, as he boarded with his instructor, he had not been subjected to the temptations of the most of boys. At seventeen, he and Charles Simpson entered college. Charles's father was not wealthy, but, being in good business in one of the insurance offices in Cincinnati, he was enabled to give his children a liberal education, which he preferred

doing to laying up money for them.

Charles and James were now nearly twentyone. Amanda was not quite seventeen. She was a girl of rare beauty, although a very dark brunette. Her features and form were exquisite. There was a richness in the gloss of her raven curls There was a richness in the gloss of her raven curis that was unequalled, except by the brilliancy of her penetrating black eyes. She was exceedingly easy—ond graceful in her manners, and, to a highly cultivated mind, and all the accomplishments which delighted the social circle, there was added an amiability of temper that entirely won the affections of all, old and young, who had the good feature of her saciety. fortune of her society.

She had never before felt that passion called

love. Neither had James Ballou. But on this day they both realized what the romance and the poem have ever failed fully to describe.

There was nothing in the family relations, or in the circumstances of either, that should prevent their union.

They were both too young and too candid to conceal from their friends the condition of their hearts; and Charles Simpson had already apprehended that the momentary glance of James's eye had made its impression upon his sister's heart, as she ardently inquired—

"Brether who is heart." "Brother, who is he? What a splendid young

"Why, Amanda!" answered Charles, jocular ly, "James Ballou has caught you already." Amanda blushed, as she said, "Indeed! Is tha Amanda Diushed, as she said, "Indeed! Is that your friend you have written us so much about? Really, I am not surprised at your high opinion of him, for I can see in the expression of his countenance that he must be very amiable. Isn't he so, brother?"

Simpson, of course, praised his friend; but, as he was yet ignorant of the impression made upon Ballou's heart, he very prudently avoided saying anything to encourage a flame that he suspected was already kindling. When in the evening Ballou candidly opened his mind to him, the brother felt no longer any necessity of special contion, and felt no longer any necessity of special caution, and on parting from his friend he immediately visited his relatives in their private parlor, at Blossom's Hotel, where he spent the remainder of the evening, and contrived, very pleasantly, to make a highly favorable impression upon his parents of the excellent character and exalted worth of his friend.

highly favorable impression upon his parents of the excellent character and exalted worth of his friend.

The next evening, Charles Simpson introduced James Ballou to his father and mother and his lovely sister. Amanda was at the piane when they entered. She blushed deeply, and there was a slight tremer of the lip, as, rising from the stool, she gracefully extended her hand to the young man, saying, "I am happy to meet my brother's friend." It was an awkward moment for Amanda, for the visiters had entered the parlor without a previous announcement. James had prepared himself for the introduction, and, with a most winning expression of the eye, he warmly pressed the hand of the sweet girl, as he said, "The honor you do me, Miss Simpson, finds a deeper response than the voice of your brother's friend can utter?" There was more significance and meaning in the mutual salutation than the parties themselves apprehended. Their words and their manner conveyed thoughts unintentionally, but so much the more truthful, and each felt from that moment that their love was reciprocal.

A few weeks after this introduction, Charles and James received their diplomas, and in the evening, as they were now accustomed to do, visited their friends at Blossom's Hotel.

"I am very happy, Mr. Ballou," said Amanda, "to learn from my brother that the ball room has no attractions for you."

"And I," said James, "would feel unworthy of Miss Simpson's good opinion if it had?"

This was said as Amanda met her brother and his friend in the long piazza of the hotel. Charles passed immediately through to his father's chamber, to attend to some business preparatory to their departure the next morning for New York. "Your company, Miss Simpson is to me much more exhilarating than the dance."

"But I thought a higher consideration, Mr. Ballou, induced your absence from the Commencemant Ball."

James was about to say, "beautiful," but, recollecting himself, he paused. Amanda perceived his embarrassment, and suspected the cause.

"Mr. Ballou, excuse me for not having invited you into the parlor. I fear the night air affects you."

"Not at all," replied James. "But, to speak

"Not at all," repned James. "But, to speak truly, I am happy to have so favorable an oppor-tunity to open to you my heart. I love you, Amanda, and I was about to say, 'beautiful,' when I feared you would take for a mere compliment

Amanda trembled as James drew her arm into his, and signified his desire to promenade the long piazza. Taking her hand into his, he pro-ceeded, "Dear Amanda, may I claim this hand as

There was such honest warmth, such sincerity. There was such honest warmth, such sincerity, such fervor, in the youth's appeal, that Amanda immediately recovered her firmness, and calmly replied, "Mr. Ballou, my hand is yours, because you have already seized upon my heart, and I cannot resist you. Yet there is a fear that neither you nor I will be entirely happy, should I become your wife. I ought to say to you, I never supposed I could consent to marry a slaveholder; and you, Mr. Ballou, are one."

"Dear Amanda, call me James—your James—and every slave I have inherited shall be at your disposal."

"My James!" exclaimed Amanda, and instant a My James! exclaimed Amanda, and instantly the warm kiss was unresistingly imprinted upon her roseate lips. This was all in such simpleness of heart, that Amanda thought not for a moment what a gossipping world might have to say of her imprudence in giving such full expression to her feelings. But the idea of emancipating, by a simple pronoun, a hundred slaves, was overwhelming; and, in the sudden gush of her feelings, she permitted and reciprocated the ardent expression of the unsophisticated and noblehearted Ballou.
But there was a witness to this scene. John

But there was a witness to this scene. John But there was a witness to his scene. John Dundas, a class-mate of James, who, through his college term, had frequented the billiard-room at Blossom's, was sitting in the recess of the window directly opposite the lovers. He listened to their plighted faith, and then, favored by the darkness, silently retired.

Mrs. Simpson having become uneasy at the continued absence of her daughter from their private parlor, and not finding her in her chamber and naturally supposing she might be enjoying the cool breeze in the piazza, sought her there and was astonished to meet her with young Ballou, and without her brother. This was just at the moment the lovers had recovered somewhat of their composure, and had not yet thought of wha next to say or do. The sudden appearance of the mother would have agitated any other girl than Amanda, but it only afforded her an opportunity to recover her self-possession. "Mother," said she, "I hope I have not acted precipitately, nor without a consciousness that you and my father would approve my choice. I have just now pledg ed my hand to my brother's friend, and with i

hundred slaves."
"Yes, madam," said Ballou, "this is the happiest moment of my life, which at the same time piest moment of my life, which at the same time gives me your lovely daughter, and opens to my ambition a philanthropic future. I have never before reflected upon the wrongfulness of slavery, but it only required a suggestion to produce at once a conviction of its injustice. It makes me a poor man as to this world's acquisitions; but with Amanda as my partner in following out the righteous doctrines of the Redeemer, I shall regard my sacrifice as my highest gain."

Mrs. Simpson kissed her daughter, and said, "I have great confidence in Amanda, Mr. Ballou, and know she would never confer her hand upon one unworthy of our society. We had learn-

upon one unworthy of our society. We had learned enough of you from Charles to be satisfied that our daughter would risk nothing, should you win her affections. A mother's prayers have already ascended to our Heavenly Father, and I feel the assurance that dear Amanda will be safe in your

hands."
At this time they were joined by Mr. Simpson and Charles, who had just completed their arrangements for the morning's departure.
Amanda kissed her father and retired, leaving her mother to explain the position of affairs. Her brother, guessing what had transpired, followed

her.
"My dear," said Mrs. Simpson, "as we suspected, so it is. Mr. Ballou has addressed Amanda, and the saucy girl has consented, without con

and the saucy girl has consented, without consulting a word with either of us."

"All right," responded the fond father. "Amanda knew our judgment without the formality of a consultation. Give me your hand, my brave boy. You shall have my daughter with all my heart."

"I feel," said Ballou, as he grasped the hand of the old gentleman, "that I am no longer an orphan." The generous youth could say no more. And as at this moment John Dundas passed out, prepared for the ball, the happy group were reminded that the piazza of an hotel was not the most suitable place for nuptial arrangements. Blossom's, however, was, in 1823, quite out of Blossom's, however, was, in 1823, quite out of town, and was rather a place of retirement, where the sweet breeze from the bay could be enjoyed.

the sweet breeze from the bay could be enjoyed. And on this evening, particularly, there was less company than usual, in consequence of the attractions of the ball-room in the city.

Passing into the parlor, they found Amanda had retired to her chamber, and Charles laying down her album, which he had been examining, Ballou took it up, and, unobserved, placed between its leaves his miniature. The clock struck nine, and the young men departed to spend their last. and the young men departed to spend their last night in old Yale.

CHAPTER II. James Ballou accompanied Mr. Simpson and family to Saratoga and Niagara Falls, and at the close of the season, at New York, he took leave of them, and sailed for Charleston, whilst Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, leaving their son and daughter in Philadelphia, took their journey homeward.

Amanda was left at a boarding-school, at her was desire partly as company for her brother.

own desire, partly as company for her brother, who remained on account of the medical lectures in Pennsylvania University, and partly to acquire a better knowledge of the French language and

of some property he had in that city. He arrived by ship in New Orleans on the 5th day of March, and there we shall leave him for the present, staying with an old friend of his father, who had the superintendence of his affairs

in Louisiana.

Amanda and her brother spent their time i in Louisiana.

Amanda and her brother spent their time in Philadelphia very agreeably, enjoying the best society, while making progress in their studies. The correspondence with Ballou was frequent, and expressive of the most refined feelings, and the warmest hearts. Among the acquaintances formed by Charles at the college, was a young man, named Henry O'Hear, whose parents were Roman Catholics This growing into intimacy, Mr. O'Hear was introduced to Amanda, and finally the brother and sister became visitants at old Mr. O'Hear's residence. As was very natural, it would sometimes happen that the differences between Protestants and Catholics became the subject of conversation. Amanda, being a zealous Presbyterian, entered into discussions of the kind with much interest and spirit. She, however, always listened with attention to the views of old Mrs. O'Hear, a lady of great intelligence and winning address. In time, Amanda began to achnowledge that she had not been accurately informed of the true character of the Catholic tenets, and gave daily evidence of increasing liberality of feeling to the members of the church of Rome. Still she never failed in her regular attendance upon the ministry of the Presbyterian church; nor did she ever express any disposition to abandon Protestantism. But one morning in February Amanda was missed from the breakfast table. Her precoptress went up to her room, to inquire into the cause. Amanda was not there: table. Her preceptress went up to her room, to inquire into the cause. Amanda was not there; but seeing a note stuck into the frame of the toilet glass, directed to herself, great was her surprise to read as follows:

guass, directed to herself, great was her surprise to read as follows:

"Dear Madam: Be not concerned about your pupil. She is in good hands. Fully sensible of the opposition she would meet from her friends, and painful as it is to her own feelings to be the occasion of giving pain to those she loves, she has determined to take the veil, without consulting them. She, of course, will not enter any convent within the limits of the United States, and it will be needless to seek her elsewhere. She feels too deeply to give a suitable expression of her thoughts, and desires me to say, that her affection for her friends is unabated, and that she will must earnestly pray that their eyes may be opened to see their spiritual danger, and that they may be induced, through her example, to unite with the only true and the Catholic church. "Respectfully,

"The Friend of Amanda."

The cold wind was blowing in at the window

"It is true," he replied, "I do not approve of moch parties," has dissipation of any kind charms for me. I profess to be a Christian, and it would be inconsistent with that profession to be delighted with things so frivolous."

I presume my brother has told you that I, too, have made a profession of religion?

"He has; and I am charmed to think that one of them had intimated to her Amanda's intentions. They all protested, upon hearing the note, it was entirely new to them. But how did she get away without any of tham being so young and so"—

ed. Examination of the premises was made. Her bed was greatly disordered. She had evidently slept in it. The clothes she had worn the even-ing before were on the back of the chair, and ing before were on the back of the chair, and her shoes and stockings were on the floor, where she had probably slipped them off. But her nightgown and cap were missing. Her watch was on the toilet, and her combs. Nothing was missing from her wardrobe. Upon going to the open window overlooking the yard, two marks were observed upon the outside of the sill, which suggested the idea of a ladder. Upon the ground was picked up a piece that evidently formed a part of a ladder, having a screw at each end, and sockets in its length for steps. The circumstances would have led strongly to the suspicion that Amanda had been violently taken off, had it not been probable that her cries, if she made resistance, would have been heard. And her intimacy in the O'Hear family, together with the liberal concessions she had recently made in speaking of the Catholic doctrines, rather confirmed the announcement of the letter left upon the toilet glass.

the toilet glass.

Mrs. Morris immediately sent for Charles Mrs. Morris immediately sent for Charles Simpson. But the messenger returned with a note, stating that Mr. Simpson had left the city the preceding afternoon, to be absent several days, but without saying where he was going. The mayor of the city was immediately informed of the circumstances; the O'Hears were examined, but they professed as much astonishment as any. In the course of the day, the following communication was taken from the post office by Henry O'Hear:

"Sir: Your friend and his sister are already far from this city. Take care of what effects

far from this city. Take care of what effects they have in Philadelphia, and forward them to their parents. Yours, &c.

"Anonymous." This note was handed to the mayor immediately on its reception. But that officer at once suspected that young O'Hear was an accomplice in the abduction, and had only feigned ignorance. Upon examination, it was ascertained that he had been from home several days, and had only required to breakfeat that morning. But as nothing turned to breakfast that morning. But as nothing further could be ascertained, no legal proceed-ings could be instituted against him. There was a strong suspicion against the O'Hears, although there was in their deportment all the appearance of entire innocence.

The affair produced considerable excitement in

Philadelphia for several days, and police officers were kept upon the search; but there being nothing further heard of the parties, it passed off, as such things generally do in large cities, and was soon lost sight of by the multitude. But who can describe the feelings of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, when they received the intelligence in Cincinnati? But for that blessed religion that had possession of their hearts, they would both have sunk at once into their graves, or have lost their reason. They felt that all their earthly hopes were perished. Mr. Simpson's first impulse was to seek his children in foreign lands. But he feared his absence would add to his wife's affliction; nor could he hope to find them, if, indeed, they had left the United States-since not the slightest intimation had been given, in either note, as to their local destination. There was note, as to their local destination. There was some hope, however, that Charles might return, after seeing his sister admitted into whatever convent had been selected by or for her. The afflicted parents determined to wait patiently, trusting in the Lord. "Surely," said they, "when Amanda has accomplished her object, she will then write to us, and then we can take measures to reque her from her jesuitical decayers." ures to rescue her from her jesuitical deceivers." They consoled themselves with the hope that Charles was not himself converted to the Catholic faith, as he had always very warmly, even to the O'Hears, expressed his abhorrence of the Papa-cy, and always chided his sister for her liberality wards them. They concluded he had yielded towards them. They concluded he had yielded to her affectionnte solicitation, to accompany her as a protector, and that he would return, either with or without her. But why did she go away in her night clothes? And why did not Charles take his trunk with him? Did they leave their clothes, and supply themselves with others, to avoid being discovered? These thoughts perplexed them, but at the same time inspired the hope that Amanda was not a convert to Romanism, but was forced away, and that Charles—but they knew not what to think; it was all a mystery. They prayed to be calm, and, under the

tery. They prayed to be calm, and, under the gracious influences of the Spirit, they found consolations which none but those who have true TO BE CONTINUED. From Howitt's Journal CHRISTMAS STORMS AND SUNSHINE.

BY COTTON MATHER MILLS.

In the town of -, (no matter where,) there circulated two local newspapers, (no matter when.) Now the "Flying Post" was long established, and respectable—alias bigoted and Tory; the "Ex-aminer" was spirited and intelligent, alias new-fangled and Democratic. Every week these news-papers contained articles abusing each other; as papers contained articles abusing each other; as cross and peppery as articles could be, and evidently the production of irritated minds, although they seemed to have one stereotyped commencement—"Though the article appearing in last week's 'Post,' (or 'Examiner,') is below contempt, yet we have been induced," &c.; and every Saturday the Radical shopkeepers shook hands together, and agreed that the "Post" was done for, by the slashing, clever "Examiner;" while the more dignified Tories began by regretting that Johnson should think that low paper, only read by a few of the vulgar, worth wasting his wit upon. However, the "Examiner" was at its last gasp.

gasp.

It was not, though. It lived and flourished; at least it paid its way, as one of the heroes of my story could tell. He was chief compositor, or whatever title may be given to the head man of the mechanical part of a newspaper. He hardly confined himself to that department. Once or twice, unknown to the editor, when the manu-script had fallen short, he had filled up the vacant of music.

James Ballou was to sell his property in South Carolina, and remove his negroes to the State of Ohio, and, after settling them there, to meet Amanda at her father's, in Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in June, to consummate their nuptials. On his arrival in Charleston, he immediately took possession of his estate, sold his plantation for \$10,000, and his house in the city for \$9,000, and by the middle of February started off his people and wagons, under the charge of a trusty conductor, intending to meet them in Cincinnati, after visiting New Orleans, and disposing of some property he had in that city. poetry, and a letter in the correspondence department, signed "Pro Bono Publico," were her husband's writing, and to hold up her head accord-

I never could find out what it was that occasioned the Hodgsons to lodge in the same house as the Jenkinses. Jenkins held the same office in the Tory paper as Hodgson did in the "Examiner," and, as I said before, I leave you to give it a name. But Jenkins had a proper sense of his position, and a proper reverence for all in authority, from the King down to the editor, and sub-editor. He would as soon have thought of borrowing the King's crown for a night-cap, or the King's sceptre for a walking-stick, as he would have thought of filling up any spars corner with any production of his own; and I think it would have even added to his contempt of Hodgson, (if that were possible,) had he known of the "productions of his brain," as the latter fondly alluded to the paragraphs he inserted, when speaking to his wife.

Jenkins had his wife too. Wives were wanting to finish the completeness of the quarrel, which

Jenkins had his wife too. Wives were wanting to finish the completeness of the quarrel, which existed one memorable Christmas week, some dozen years ago, between the two neighbors, the two compositors. And with wives it was a very pretty, a very complete quarrel. To make the opposing parties still more equal, still more well-matched, if the Hodgsons had a baby, (such a baby! a poor, puny little thing.) Mrs. Jenkins had a cat, (such a cat! a great, nasty, miowling tom-cat, that was always stealing the milk put by for little Angel's supper.) And now, having matched Greek with Greek, I must proceed to the tug of war. It was the day before Christmas; such a cold east wind! such an inky sky! such a blue-black look in people's faces, as they were

such a cold east wind! such an inky sky! such a blue-black look in people's faces, as they were driven out more than usual, to complete their purchases for the next day's festival.

Before leaving home that morning, Jenkins had given some money to his wife to buy the next day's dinner.

"My dear, I wish for turkey and sausages. It may be a weakness, but I own I am partial to sausages. My deceased mother was. Such tastes are hereditary. As to the sweets—whether plumpudding or mince pies—I leave such considerations to you; I only beg you not to mind expense. Christmas comes but once a year."

And again he had called out from the bottom of the first flight of stairs, just close to the Hodgsons' door, ("Such estentaciousness," as Mrs. Hodgson observed,) "You will not forget the sausages, my dear?"

"I should have liked to have had something above common, Mary," said Hodgson, as they too

above common, Mary," said Hodgson, as they too made their plans for the next day, "but I think roast beef must do for us. You see, love, we've

Now, it was a good while since Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Hodgson had spoken to each other, although they were quite as much in possession of the knowledge of events and opinions as though they did. Mary knew that Mrs. Jenkins despised her for not having a real lace cap, which Mrs. Jenkins had; and for having been a servant, which Mrs. Jenkins had not; and the little occasional pinchings which the Hodgsons were obliged to resort to, to make both ends meet, would have been very patiently endured by Mary, if she had not winced under Mrs. Jenkins's knowledge of such economy. But she had her revenge. She had a child, and Mrs. Jenkins had none. To have had a child, even such a puny baby as little Tom, Mrs. Jenkins would have worn commonest caps, and cleaned grates, and drudged her fingers to the bone. The great unspoken disappointment of her life soured her temper, and turned her thoughts inward, and made her morbid and selfish.

"Hang that cat! he's been stealing again! he's growed the celd mutton in his pasty mouth till dying"

bid and selfish.
"Hang that cat! he's been stealing again! he' gnawed the cold mutton in his nasty mouth till it's not fit to set before a Christian; and I've

when lot and behold, Mrs. Jenkins stod at the door, with a face of bitter wrath.

"Aren't you sahamed of yourself, ma'am, to abuse a poor dumb animal, ma'am, and it's a pity your nature, ma'am, and it's a pity your nature, ma'am, and it's a pity your nature, ma'am, and it's a pity your cupboard door a little closer. There is such a thing as law for bruta animals. I'll ask Mr. Jenkins; but I don't think the madicals has done away with that law yet,

Mrs. Jenkins turned on her chair with a wooden inflexible look on her face, that (between ourselves) her husband knew and dreaded, for all his pompous dignity.

"I'm sorry I can't oblige you, ma'am; my kettle is wanted for my husband's tea. Don't be afeared, Tommy, Mrs. Hodgson won't venture to intrude herself where she's not desired. You'd better send for the doctor, ma'am, instead of wasting your time in wringing your hands, ma'am—my kettle is engaged."

Mary clasped her hands together with passionate force, but spoke no word of entreaty to that wooden face—that sharp, determined voice; but, as she turned away, she prayed for strength to bear the coming trial, and strength to forgive Mrs. Jenkins watched her go away meekly, as one who has no hope, and then she turned upon them Radicals has done away with that law yet, for all their Reform Bill, ma'am. My poor pre-cious love of a Tommy, is he hurt? and is his leg broke for taking a mouthful of scraps, as most people would give away to a beggar—if he'd take 'em," wound up Mrs. Jenkins, casting a conmotuous look on the remnant of a scrag end of

Mary felt very angry and very guilty. For she really pitied the poor limping amimal, as he crept up to his mistress, and there lay down to bemoan himself; he wished she had not beaten him so hard, for it certainly was her own careless way of never shutting the cupboard door that had tempted him to his fault. But the sneer at her little bit of mutton turned her penitence to fresh wrath, and she shut the door in Mrs. Jenkins's face, as she stood caressing her cat in the lobby, with such

to cry.
Everything was to go wrong with Mary to-day.
Now, baby was awake, who was to take her husband's dinner to the office? She took the child in her arms, and tried to hush him off to sleep again; and as she sung she cried, she could hard y tell why—a sort of reaction from her violent angry feelings. She wished she had never beaten the poor cat; she wondered if his leg was really broken. What would her mother say, if she knew now cross and cruel her little Mary was getting? If she should live to beat her child in one of her

ngry fits? It was of no use lullabying while she sobbed so t must be given up, and she must just carry her baby in her arms, and take him with her to the baby in her arms, and take him with her to the office, for it was long past dinner time. So she pared the mutton carefully, although by so doing she reduced the meat to an infinitesimal quantity, and taking the baked potatoes out of the oven, she popped them piping hot into her basket, with the etceteras of plate, butter, salt, and knife and fork. It was, indeed, a bitter wind. She bent against as she ran, and the flakes of snow were sharp and cutting as ice. Baby cried all the way, though she cuddled him up in her shawl. Then her husband had made his appetite up for a potatoe pie, and (literary man as he was) his body got so much the better of his mind, that he looked rather black at the cold mutton. Mary had no appetite for her own dinner when she arrived at home again. So, after she had tried to feed baby, and he had fretfully refused to take his bread and milk, she laid him down as usual on his quilt, surrounded by playthings, while she sided away and chopped suet for the next day's pudding. Early in the afternoon, a parcel came, done up first in brown paper, then in such a white, grass-bleached, sweet-smelling towel, and a note from her dear, dear mother; in which quaint writing she endeavored to tell her daughter that she was not forgotten at Christmas time; but that learning that Farmer Burton was killing his pig, she had made interest for some of his famous pork, out of which she had manufactured some sausages, and flavored then just as Mary used to like when she lived at home. "Dear, dear mother!" said Mary to herself. "There never was any one like her for remem-bering other folk. What rare sausages she used to make! Home things have a smack with 'em no bought things can ever have. Set them up with their sausages! I've a notion, if Mrs. Jenkins had ever tasted mother's, she'd have no fancy for them town-made things Fanny took in just

And so she went on thinking about home, till the smiles and the dimples came out again at the remembrance of that pretty cottage, which would look green, even now in the depth of winter, with its pyracanthus, and its holly bushes, and the great Portugal laurel that was her mother's pride. great Portugal laurel that was her mother's pride.
And the back path through the orchard to Farmer Burton's; how well she remembered it. The
bushels of unripe apples she had picked up there,
and distributed among his pigs, till he had soolded her for giving them so much green trash.
She was interrupted—her baby (I call him a
baby, because his father and mother did, and because he was so little of his age, but I rather think
he was eighteen months old; had fallen asleen cause he was so little of his age, but I rather think he was eighteen months old,) had fallen asleep sometime before, among his play-things; an uneasy, restless sleep; but of which Mary had been thankful, as his morning nap had been too short, and as she was so busy. But now he began to make such a strange crowing noise, just like a chair drawn heavily and gratingly along a kitchen floor. His eyes were open, but expressive of nothing but pain.

"Mother's darling!" said Mary, in terror, lifting him up. "Baby, try not to make that noise.

"Mother's darling!" said Mary, in terror, lifting him up. "Baby, try not to make that noise.
Hush—hush—darling; what hurts him?" But
the noise came worse and worse.

"Fanny! Fanny!" Mary called, in mortal
fright, for her baby was almost black with his
gasping breath, and she had no one to ask for aid or sympathy but her landlady's daughter, a little girl of twelve or thirteen, who attended to the house in her mother's absence, as daily cook in

girl of twelve or thirteen, who attended to the house in her mother's absence, as daily cook in gentlemen's families. Fanny was more especially considered the attendant of the up-stairs lodgers, (who paid for the use of the kitchen, "for Jenkins could not abide the smell of meat cooking," but just now she was fortunately sitting at her afternoon's work of darning stockings, and hearing Mrs. Hodgson's cry of terror, she ran to her sitting room, and understood the case at a glance.

"He's got the croup! Oh, Mrs. Hodgson, he'll die, as sure as fate. Little brother had it, and he died in no time. The doctor said he could do nothing for him, it had gone too far; he said, if we'd putchim in a warm bath at first, it might have saved him; but, bless you! he was never half so bad as your baby." Unconsciously there mingled in her statement some of a child's love of producing an effect; but the increasing danger was clear enough.

"Oh, my baby! my baby! Oh, love! love! don't look so ill; I cannot bear it. And my fire so lew! There, I was thinking of home, and picking currants, and never minding the fire. Oh, Fanny! what is the fire like in the kitchen? speak."

"Mother told me to screw it up and throw

some slack on, as soon as Mrs. Jenkins had done with it, and so I did; it's very low, and black. But, oh, Mrs. Hodgson! let me run for the doctor—I cannot abear to hear him, it's so like little brother."

Through her streaming tears, Mary motioned

her to go; and trembling, sinking, sick at heart, she laid her boy in his cradle, and ran to fill her

Mrs. Jenkins having cooked her husband's snug little dinner, to which he came home; having told him her story of pussy's beating, at which he was justly and dignifiedly (?) indignant, saying it was all of a piece with that abasive "Examiner;" having received the sausages, and turkey, and mince-pies, which her husband had ordered; and cleaned up the room, and prepared everything for tea, and coaxed and duly bemcaned her cat, (who had pretty nearly forgotten his beating, but very much enjoyed the petting;) having done all these, and many other things, Mrs. Jenkins sate down to get up the real lace cap. Every thread was pulled out separately, and carefully stretched; when, what was that? Outside, in the street, a chorus of piping children's voices sang the old carol she had heard a hundred times in the days of her youth. of her youth.

of her youth.

"As Joseph was a walking, he heard an angel sing,
"This night shall be born our Heaveniy King.
He neither shall be born in housen nor in hall,
Nor in the place of Paradise, but in an ox's stall.
He neither shall be clothed in purple nor in pall,
But all in fair linen, as were bables all:
He neither shall be rocked in silver nor in gold,
But in a wooden cradie that rocks on the mould," etc.
She got up and went to the window. There, below, stood the group of grey black little figures,
relieved against the snow, which now enveloped
everything. "For old sake's sake," as she phrased it, she counted out a half-penny a piece for the
singers, out of the copper bag, and threw it down
below.

dying!"
Mrs. Jenkins turned on her chair with a wood-

one who has no hope, and then she turned upon herself as sharply as she ever did on any one else.

"What a brute I am, Lord forgive me! What's my husband's tea to a baby's life? In croup, too, where time is everything. You crabbed old vixen, you—any one may know you never had a

She was down stairs (kettle in hand) before she had finished her self-upbraiding; and when, in Mrs. Hodgson's room, she rejected all thanks, (Mary had not voice for many words,) saying, (Mary had not voice for many words,) saying, stiffly, "I do it for the poor baby's sake, ma'am, hoping he may live to have mercy to poor dumb beasts, if he does forget to lock his cupboards." But she did everything, and more than Mary, with her young inexperience, could have thought of. She prepared the warm bath, and tried it with her husband's own thermometer, (Mr. Jenkins was as punctual as clock work in noting down the temperature of every day.) She let his

kins was as punctual as clock work in noting down the temperature of every day.) She let his mother place her baby in the tub, still preserving the same rigid affronted aspect, and then she went up stairs without a word. Mary longed to ask her to stay, but dared not; though, when she left the room, the tears chased each other down her cheeks faster than ever. Poor young mother! how she counted the minutes till the doctor should come. But, before he came, down again stalked Mrs. Jenkins, with something in her hand.

"I've seen many of these croup fits, which, I take it, you've not, ma'am. Mustard plaisters is very sovereign, put on the throat; I've been up and made one, ma'am, and, by your leave, I'll put it on the poor little fellow."

Mary could not speak, but she signed her grateful assent.

It began to smart while they still kept silence;

and he looked up to his mother, as if seeking courage from her looks to bear the stinging pain, but she was softly crying, to see him suffer; and her want of courage re-acted upon him, and he began to sob aloud. Instantly Mrs. Jenkins's apron was up, hiding her face: "Peep-bo, baby," said she, as merrily as she could. His little face brightened; and his mother, having once got the two women kent the little fallow enused. cue, the two women kept the little fellow amused, until his plaister had effect. "He's better—oh, Mrs. Jenkins, look at his

eyes! how different! And he breathes quite oftly"——
As Mary spoke thus, the Doctor entered. He examined his patient. Baby was really better.
"It has been a sharp attack, but the remedies you have applied have been worth all the Pharmacopeia an hour later. I shall send a powder,

leave the room, when Mary seized her han kissed it; she could not speak her gratitude.

Mrs. Jenkins looked affronted and awkward, and as if she must go up stairs and wash her hand directly.

But, in spite of these sour looks, she came softly down an hour or so afterwards, to see how baby

was.
The little gentleman slept well after the fright The little gentleman slept well after the fright he had given his friends; and on Christmas morning, when Mary awoke and looked at the sweet little pale face, lying on her arm, she could hardly realize the danger he had been in.

When she came wen (later than usual) she found the househ in a commotion. What do you think had happened? Why, pussy had been a traitor to his best friend, and eaten up some of Mr. Jenkins's own especial sausages; and gnawed and tumbled the rest so, that they were not fit to be eaten! There were no bounds to that cat's appetite! He would have eaten his own father, if he had been tender enough. And now Mrs. Jenkins stormed and cried—"Hang the cat."

Christmas day, too! and all the shops shut! What was turkey without sausages? gruffly asked

What was turkey without sausages? gruffly asked Mr. Jenkins.
"Oh, Jem!" whispered Mary, "Hearken, what a piece of work he's making about sausages—I should like to take Mrs. Jenkins up some of mother's; they're twice as good as bought sau

sages."
"I see no objection, my dear. Sausages does "I see no objection, my dear. Sausages does not involve intimacies, else his politics are what I can no ways respect."

"But, oh Jem, if you had seen her last night about baby! I'm sure she may scold me forever, and I'll not answer. I'd even make her cat welcome to the sausages." The tears gathered to Mary's eyes as she kissed her boy.

"Better take em up stairs, my dear, and give them to the cat's mistress." And Jem chuckled at his saying.

at his saying.

Mary put them on a plate, but still she loitered.

"What must I say, Jem? I never know."

"Say—I hope you'll accept of these sausages, as my mother—no, that's not grammar—say what comes uppermost, Mary, it will be sure to be right."

right."

So Mary carried them up stairs, and knocked at the door; and, when told to "come in," she looked very red, but went up to Mrs. Jenkins, saying, "Please take these. Mother made them." saying, "Please take these. Mother made them."
And was away before an answer could be given.
Just as Hodgson was ready to go to church,
Mrs. Jenkins came down stairs, and called Fanny.
In a minute, the latter entered the Hodgsons'
room, and delivered "Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins's
compliments, and they would be particular glad
if Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson would eat their dinner
with them."

if Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson would eat their dinner with them."

"And carry baby up stairs in a shawl, be sure," added Mrs. Jenkins's voice in the passage, close to the door, whither she had followed her messenger. There was no discussing the matter, with the certainty of every word being overheard. Mary looked anxiously at her husband. She remembered his saying he did not approve Mr. Jenkins's politics.

"Do you think it would do for baby?" asked he. he. "Oh, yes," answered she, eagerly; "I would

he.

"Oh, yes," answered she, eagerly; "I would wrap him up so warm."

"And I've got our room up to sixty-five already, for its all so frosty," added the voice outside.

Now, how do you think they settled the matter? The very best way in the world. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins came down into the Hodgsons' room, and dined there. Turkey at the top, roast beef at the bottom, sausages at one side, potatoes at the other. Second course, plum-pudding at the top, and mince-pies at the bottom.

And, after dinner, Mrs. Jenkins would have baby on her knee; and he seemed quite to take to her; she declared he was admiring the real lace on her cap, but Mary thought (though she did not say so) that he was pleased by her kind looks, and coaxing words. Then he was wrapped up, and carried carefully up stairs to tea, in Mrs. Jenkins's room. And after tea, Mrs. Jenkins, and Mary, and her husband, found out each other's mutual liking for music, and sat singing old glees, and catches, till I don't know what o'clock, without one word of politics, or newspapers.

Before they parted, Mary had coaxed pussy on to her knee; for Mrs. Jenkins would not part with baby, who was sleeping on her lap.

"When you're busy, bring him to me. Do, now, it will be a real favor. I know you must have a deal to do, with another coming; let him come up to me. I'li take the greatest cares of him; pretty darling, how sweet he looks when he's asleep."

When the couples were once more alone, the husbands unburdened their minds to their wives.

Mr. Jenkins said to his: "Do you knew, Burges tried to make me believe Hodgson was such

husbands unburdened their minds to their wives.

Mr. Jenkins said to his: "Do you know, Burgese tried to make me believe Hodgson was such a fool as to put paragraphs into the "Examiner" now and then; but I see he knows his place, and has got too much sense to do any such thing."

Hodgson said: "Mary, love, I almost fancy, from Jenkins's way of speaking, so much civiller than I expected,) he guesses I wrote that "Pro Bono" and the "Rose Bud;" at any rate, I've no objection to your naming it, if the subject should come uppermost; I abould like him to know I'm a literary man."

Well I Pro ended my tale; I hope you don't

think it's too long; but, before I go, just let me say one thing :

If any of you have any quarrels, or misundertandings, or coolness, or cold shoulders, or shy-nesses, or tiffs, or miffs, or huffs, with any one

esses, or this, or mins, or nuns, with any one se, just make friends before Christmas, you will a so much merrier if you do. I ask it of you for the sake of that old angelic

song, heard so many years ago by the shepherds, keeping watch by night, on Bethlehem Heights. IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality.
I equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and wolliens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canabas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

and Canadas. Apply to

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have had ample opportunity of corroborating the above: Wiley & Putnam, Robert Carter, M. H. Newman & Co., Harper
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Co., Daniel Fanshaw.

T. B. SMITH,
Jan. 20.

216 William street, New York.

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Of face on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourtistreets, Cincinnati, John. Collections carefully attended to. Refer to Thomas H. Minor, Dr. Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Bro T. Kirby, Esq. Blachly & Simpsen, C. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati; Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell, Hillighorough, Ohio; A. W. Fagin, St. Louis; J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis; N. Barrier, Esq., West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrence burg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Kentucky; Gen. B., Collins, Maysville, Kentucky. Jan. 7. LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

PATENT AGENCY.

PATENT AGENCY.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.—P. H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., would inform Inventors and others, that he receives models, prepares specifications and drawings of new inventions, and solicits letters apatent for the same, both in this country and in Europe; he also makes researches, furnishes information, and transacts all other business relating to his profession; for which, his charges are moderate.

Parsons sending a medel, or a sketch made with a pen or pencil, of any new invention, with a short description of the same in a letter, addressed to him, can be informed whether it be patentable, and how a patent may be obtained without the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Washington. Those who wish to send models can do so with entire safety, by boxing them up and forwarding them by any of the Expresses which run between this city and almost every part of the country.

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of the country.

Being a practical mechanic, he can readily understand the parts and judge of the utility of an invention, from a rough drawing and description.

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Those who may visit this city, to make personal examinations of the models of patented inventions, records, &c., preparatory to applying for letters patent for their own inventions, would find it to their advantage to call upon him immediately upon their arrival, as he can furnish them with such information as will greatly facilitate the transaction of their business, and materially aid them in securing their rights.

ights.
Persons are frequently subjected to long and tedious delay Persons are frequently subjected to long and tedious delay and accumulated expenses, in obtaining patents, in consequence of having their papers and drawings imperfectly or improperly prepared; and when obtained, after so much trouble and cost, the patent often fails to protect the invention, from the same causes which produced the delay. All these difficulties may be avoided by the employment of a competent and faithful agent residing at the seat of Government, where he has daily access to the models and specifications of patented inventions, and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere, which enables him to draw up specifications that will amply secure the just claims of the inventor, and at the same time avoid an interference with old inventions. By this means the rejection of an application is prevented, and a strong and valid patent insured.

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business.

Office on F street, between Seventh and Eighth streets opposite the Unite. States Fatent Office, Washington, D. C. N. B. Letters must be post paid.

Dec. 30.—4t BOOKS.

COLLEGE and School Text Books, published or in pres COLLEGE and School Text Books, published or in press, by D. Appleton & Co., New York:

1. Greek and Latin.—Arnold's First Latin Book, 12mo, 50cents; Arnold's Second Latin Book and Practical Grammar, 12mo, 50 cents—or two volumes bound in one, 75 cents; Arnold's Cornelius Nepos, with notes, 12mo, 62 cents; Arnold's First Greek Book, 62 cents; Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, 12mo, 75 cents; Arnold's Greek Reading Book, 12mo; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, 12mo, 81; Cicero's Select Orations, notes by Johnson, 12mo, in press, Cichers of Arnold's Classical series in preparation.) Cæsar's Commentaries, notes by Senecer, 12mo, in press; Cicero, De Senectute and De Amicitia, notes by Johnson, 12mo, in press; Cicero, De Cificiis, notes by Thatcher, in press; Sewell's Classical Speaker, edited by Reid, 12mo, in press; Livy, with notes by Lincoln, 12ma, \$1; Sallust, with notes by Butler, 12mo, in press. press.
II. French.—Collot's Dramatic French Reader, 12mo, \$1

nacopeia an hour later. I shall send a powder, tec. I shal

press; Oliendorff's New Method of Learning German, edited by G. J. Adler, 12mo, \$1.50; Key to do., 75 cents.

IV. Balian.—Forresti's Italian Reader, 12mo, \$1; Ollendorf's New Method of Learning Italian, edited by F. Forresti, 12mo, \$1.50; Key to do., 75 cents.

V. Spanish.—Ollenderf's New Method of Learning Spanish, one volume 12mo, nearly ready; a new Spanish Reader, in press; a new Spanish and English Dictionary, in press.

VI. Hebrete.—Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar, edited by Rodiger, translated from the best German edition, by Conaut, 8vo, \$2.

VII. English.—Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, 12mo, \$1.25; Graham's English Synonyms, edited by Professor

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April 29.—tf

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April 22.

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April 29.

MEDICAL.

D.R. JOHN ROSE, Botanic Physician, and Practitione of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 22: West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A.M., and between 1: and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.

April 22. PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

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Aug. 26.

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THE TEETH.

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ment, has had several years exterince in this popular mode of practice, and, early in the ensuing summer, expects to be joined by Dr. Mason, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment in England.

geons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment is England.

The Establishment has been so far well patronized, an England.

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LAW OFFICE. CINCINNATI. BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Iliinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

Jan. 6.—tf

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and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to out, while thus extending our scope and gathering a greate and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh, Quarerly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticiens on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, Sazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britanmia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer—these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dubli United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think t good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We hall increase our variety by importations from the conti

nent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British col as merchants, travellers, and politicisms, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the na-tions seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization

(which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our eaders with the great department of Foreign affairs, with ut entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all

who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Phy-sicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say indispensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and victous in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and

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MONTHLY PARTS.

For such as prefer it in that form, the Living Age is put up in Monthly Parts, containing four or five weekly numbers. In this shape it shows to great advantage in comparison with other works, containing in each part double the matter of any of the Quarterlies. But we recommend the weekly numbers, as fresher and foller of life. Postage on the Monthly part is about fourteen cents. The volumes are published quarterly, each volume containing as much matter as a Quarterly Review gives in eighteen months.

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E. LITTELL & CO., Boston.